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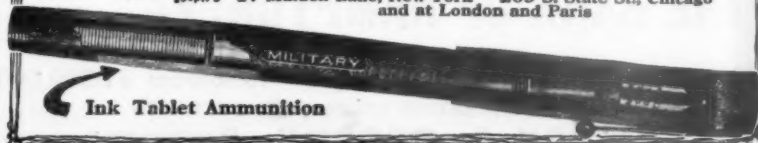
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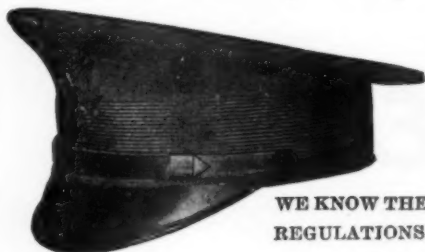
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FRENCH HONOR OUR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., director in charge of ambulance service, American Expeditionary Forces, has sent to the office of the Surgeon General, U.S.A., at Washington, an official list of the individuals and sections of the U.S. Army Ambulance Service cited by French army commanders for bravery and for awards of the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire.

Forty-two separate citations are noted. In two instances entire sections were commended. Section 646, commanded by Lieut. E. T. Drake, was commended on two occasions and finally received the right to wear the "Fourragere." It was the first American organization to receive this honor. Its first citation was received before the section was taken over by the U.S. Army, and the second on Dec. 10, 1917. The section, despite the greatest material difficulties, "assured the evacuation of the wounded over roads barely practicable, and submitted to violent bombardments. Only arrived at this remarkable result by its absolute disregard of danger and its exceptional qualities of endurance, both physical and moral."

The other American section commended as a unit was No. 632, commanded by Lieut. Allan H. Muhr. The citation, translated from the official French order, says that this section, under Lieutenant Muhr and Lieut. Emile Baudouy, "rendered most valuable services to the 8th Division of Infantry and showed great coolness and devotion in making certain the evacuation of the wounded with the greatest rapidity and comfort, in spite of the difficulties of the road and frequent interruptions by the enemy's bombardment." This was in September, October and November, 1917. The citation is signed by General Aldebert, commanding the 8th Division.

Men of Section No. 517, under Lieut. Otko P. Dobes, were called out for duty at an advanced post at four o'clock on the morning of Feb. 2 during a French attack and remained on duty until the following day, while seven of the ambulances remained until the following night. Other officers listed are Lieuts. Robert L. Nourse, Henry L. Bibby, Joseph R. Greenwood and Alan D. Kinsley, cited for various acts of gallantry.

The enlisted men cited are as follows: Pvt. Carson S. Ricks, awarded war cross and military medal after being so wounded as to incapacitate him for further service; Pvt. Way Spaulding, awarded war cross and military medal; Conducteurs; Pvts. Albert L. Strehlke and George W. B. Hartwell, cited for unusual bravery and coolness; Pvts. Willard Swartley, Summerfield Baldwin, Edward Kirkland and James E. Moore, for bravery; Pvt. Charles B. Cummings, badly gassed; Pvts. Stormant Matthews and Frederick C. Payne, insured safety of wounded men during intense bombardment; Sergeants Newman Ebersole and Milo S. King and Pvt. Alfred Skinner, bravery during the most perilous moments of a battle; Pvts. Charles Kendall and Joseph Brown, Corp. Leroy G. Clark, Mechanic Harold A. Stewart, Pvts. Allen E. Lees, Emerson D. Miller, John B. Vanderbilt, Peter U. Muir, Louis E. Timson, Arthur U. Crosby, John F. Fitzpatrick, Robert E. Graf, jr., Richard V. Buel, George Ripley Cutler, Arthur P. Coe, Richard H. Wistrand, John H. Wood, James T. Jones, Richard H. Baker, jr., Charles V. Tompkins, all cited for various brave acts.

NEW CLUBS FOR OFFICERS.

A plan first suggested by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in an editorial in our issue of Sept. 1, 1917, page 21, that it would be an admirable thing for civilians in the United States to provide Army officers with some club accommodations as was done by the men of England and France, is being worked out to a successful realization in New York city and its environs. In addition to the Paul Jones clubhouse for officers on West 57th street, in that city, the officers' club in Hoboken, the Union League Club proposes to take over the old home of the Princeton Club in Gramercy Park and support it for the duration of the war as "The Union League Club Unit." The commodious and comfortable clubhouse is to be for the use of Army and Navy officers stationed temporarily in New York city or passing through, and it is to be conducted under the management of the New York Camp Community Service which established the Officers' Club in Hoboken and manages it.

The latest addition to this group of officers' clubs in New York city was formally opened on April 17. It is called the Central Park Officers' House and is situated at 12 East 67th street and has been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan for the use of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the officers of our Allies. The clubhouse is a five-story mansion and has accommodations for about forty officers. Services are charged for at proper rates, the accommodations including a dining room with an excellent cuisine and service, bedrooms and a lounge. At the opening of the house Mrs. David C. Shanks, wife of Major General Shanks, N.A., received the invited guests with Mrs. Ryan, one of the donors. Chaplain John T. Axton, U. S.A., aided Mr. and Mrs. Ryan with his advice in the rearrangement of the house. In connection with this opening Chaplain Axton announces that owing to the success of the Hoboken Officers' Club there is now under way another clubhouse at Camp Merritt that is to cost \$50,000. Capt. Clendennin J. Ryan, a son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, is a captain in the Flying Corps of the Army and is now in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. Another son of Mr. Ryan, Joseph J. Ryan, is also in France as a sergeant in Base Hospital No. 1.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on April 12 as reported, was 37.8 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 23.7 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 3.6 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 3.4 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 55.7 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease was 37.6 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 18.1 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 17.9 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army)—was 44.8 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 28.8; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 12.4 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 10.3 per 1,000 per year.

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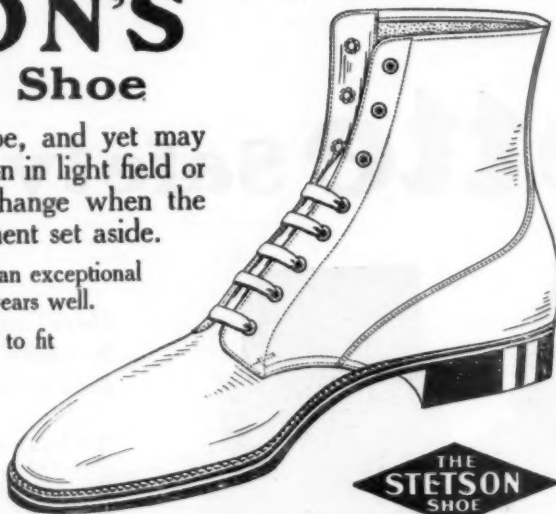
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ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association, held in Washington, D.C., on April 16, the executive committee submitted its thirty-ninth annual report, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1918; a year in which conditions have arisen which vitally affect the future welfare of the association. "The first of these," says the report, is the existing state of war. The second condition is the loss of income from new members, the direct result of the decision of your committee not to accept new risks after July 2, 1917. The third condition is that brought about by the establishing of the Federal War Risk Insurance.

The association, the report shows, has had thirty-six deaths during the year, a rate of 18.69 per thousand. The average annual rate has been about twenty-one per thousand. The average age of decedents was 63.65 years.

The decision to accept no further applications for membership after July 2, 1917, was made because of the uncertainty as to what mortality would be when our troops became engaged in operations abroad. The report adds that if the committee were empowered to fix an equitable additional premium for new members joining during the war, or to fix a safe extra premium to be equitably adjusted to the risk assumed after the results of the war risks were known, it would have been possible to have continued accepting new members. Without some such authority, it was obviously impossible, in justice to old members, to continue assuming new risks.

Despite the fact that new members were admitted for only about one-third of the year and that there were exceptional losses through lapses, the total membership at the close of the year was 1,865, the largest in the history of the organization, and an increase of ninety-four over the preceding year. The average age of the new members was 30.56 years. There are 1,453 members on the active list of the Army. Losses were thirty-six by death, three by resignation and thirty-nine by lapse. There were one resignation and eighteen lapses since the establishment of the war risk insurance on Oct. 3, 1917. These figures are not far from normal, but the war risk bureau had hardly got in working condition by Oct. 1, and it may be expected to have further effect in loss of members. The committee adds, however, "that it should point out to the association that the withdrawal of members, as a result of the creation of the war risk insurance, will be the result of lack of foresight rather than of intelligent study of the new situation which really makes our insurance more necessary as supplementing the war risk insurance, than it was prior to the creation of the war risk insurance. With the creation of the war risk insurance there was an abolition of the one-half year's pay to the family of officers immediately upon their death in active service, while the war risk insurance is paid in installments covering a period of years.

"The great advantage of the benefit of the Army Mutual Aid Association is the immediate payment to the family of the deceased of the amount of the benefit. This is not done by the war risk insurance, which in no way, as at present governed, takes the place of the benefit of this association."

The market value of the bonds which form the association's reserve was \$412,598.75 on Feb. 28, 1918; a depreciation of \$107,401.25 from par and of \$22,101.25 from the market value a year ago. As the association is not faced with conditions demanding an immediate sale of its securities, the loss is a paper one only. Based on par value, reserve has increased from \$470,000 to \$520,000 during the year. At the meeting of April 3, 1917, a committee consisting of Gen. Anson Mills, Gen. Frank McIntyre and the treasurer, was appointed with power to invest the funds of the association.

At a special meeting held April 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the year 1917-1918: President, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A.; vice president, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Thomas M. Spaulding, U.S.A. At the meeting of Oct. 9, 1917, the following changes were made in the executive committee: Col. Charles C. Walcott to replace Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie; Brig. Gen. Eugene D. Dimmick to replace Col. Charles P. Summerall; Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile to replace Gen. Robert E. L. Michie. At the same meeting Capt. Thomas M. Spaulding resigned as secretary and treasurer, and Major H. R. Stiles, U.S.A., retired, was elected in his place. On Feb. 4, 1918, Col. James W. Van Dusen, M.C., U.S.A., was elected a member of the executive committee, vice Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., U.S.A., ordered out of the city.

The operating expenses for the past year amounted to \$1.31 per capita, a reduction of twenty-two cents per capita over the cost of the preceding year. This may be attributed to the increase in total membership and the discontinuance of expenses incident to the getting of new members. The number of assessments for the coming year has been fixed at forty-one, an increase of three over the number levied for last year, and decided on to assist in offsetting the loss of income incident to decision not to accept new members.

The committee has voted "that the business pertaining to officers stationed in the Philippines and China be handled through the Washington office instead of through a designated agent in the Philippines." This action seems warranted because of the very small number of members (twenty-four) remaining in the Philippines and China and the rapid change of personnel going on there.

At the meeting in Washington there was a general feeling among the members present that for the past ten years the association has been very successfully operating, and while the war creates a contingency not as fully provided for as the executive committee of the association would like to have it, there was no suggestion that the association should not continue to perform the work for which it was created.

"Dr. C. B. Davenport and Miss M. T. Scudder have recently made an analysis of the juvenile and family history of naval officers representing sixty-five families and including more than 100 officers of various grades," says the Scientific American. "The result has been the formulation of a new method which might be used in the selection of officers for the Navy; viz., the consideration of the facts of juvenile promise and family history. Certain traits of childhood and heredity are found to characterize potential officers of various types; including fighters (such as Nelson, Farragut, Porter and Cushing), naval explorers (such as Sir John Franklin, McClintock and Wilkes), naval inventors (like Dahlgren), etc. The factors for nomadic and adventurous traits usually come from the maternal germplasm only, though, as young naval officers often marry young women of naval stock, the traits may be shown on both sides of the family."

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."
—SHAKESPEARE, *The Merchant of Venice*.



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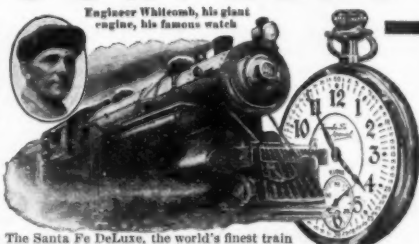
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WOUND CHEVRONS FOR ALL U.S. WARS.

General Orders No. 6, War Dept., Jan. 12, 1918, as published in our issue of March 9, page 1043, provide for the following decorations: (a) Distinguished-service cross; (b) distinguished-service medal; (c) war-service chevrons, and (d) wound chevrons. The first two of these are authorized specifically on account of distinguished service in war since April 6, 1917; the war-service chevrons are for "each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war."

The wound chevron, the order states, is for "each officer and enlisted man who has received, or may hereafter receive, a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer. . . . The right to wear the wound chevron shall be confined to those who are authorized to do so by letter from The Adjutant General of the Army or from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe."

At first reading one would take it this provision for wound chevrons applies only to the present war, but The Adjutant General's Office informs us that it is held by the War Department that the General Order in question does authorize the wearing of wound chevrons by officers and enlisted men for wounds received in any and all wars in which the United States Army has participated, and it is not confined to those wounded in the present war. The Adjutant General has already authorized a considerable number of men wounded in former wars to wear the wound chevron although the chevron has not yet been manufactured and consequently is not yet worn.

Why Not War Service Chevron Also?

Commenting on this an Army officer of long service writes: "The War Department has decided that while old wounds would entitle a veteran to wear the wound chevron, no amount of old campaigns would entitle him to wear the 'war service' chevron. The wound chevron, so says a depot quartermaster, is not yet being issued because 'standard samples have not yet been adopted.' As it differs from the war service chevron only in being worn on the right instead of the left sleeve, and as at least one Navy officer has appeared in this neighborhood (back from French waters on brief leave) with his war service chevron, it seems that as usual our sister Service has been wide awake. To be sure it is only three months or so since the chevron was prescribed by the War Department, and it is possibly too soon to expect our supply officials to decide how to provide a very simple bit of ornamentation very fully described in the order. The Navy 'caught on' at once."

"However, who wants to wear a wound chevron when he cannot wear a war service chevron to account for the wound or wounds? And here's another thing the advisers of the Secretary of War may or may not have considered. The young gentleman who wore that war service chevron has seen less than two years' service, and if he sees two years more 'over there,' at the prescribed rate of accumulation he will come home with five or six war service chevrons on his sleeve, and he might attend a White House reception, say on New Year's Day, his left sleeve ablaze with gold lace, while such veterans as Admirals Badger, Osterhaus and Mason, such generals as Nelson A. Miles, Samuel S. Sumner, George M. Randall and scores of others with Civil War, Indian War, Spanish War and Philippine War records would not have a chevron to show for it all. Is this equitable?"

INSPECTION OF ARMY FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster Corps of the Army is rigidly inspecting the food purchased for our fighting forces, so as to see that only pure articles are supplied. As an indication of the amount of food that must be obtained, the Committee on Public Information notes that a force of a million and half men consume daily 1,500,000 pounds beef, 225,000 pounds bacon, 210,000 pounds ham, 135,000 cans tomatoes, 225,000 cans of jam, 3,000 bottles of tomato ketchup, etc., aggregating no less than 6,750,000 pounds of foodstuffs. These enormous quantities of foodstuffs are subjected to thorough inspections, which begin at the source and continue until the food is actually consumed, directed by the inspection branch of the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps, with headquarters in Washington. The ramifications of the inspection service are designed to leave no doubt that all the supplies purchased for the Army are carefully scrutinized.

Each depot of the Quartermaster Corps is a central subsistence of its own, supplying the camps, cantonments, aviation fields and other posts in its territory. The subsistence officers there are held responsible for the quality of the goods they receive. Before the supplies ever reach the depots, however, they have been passed upon by expert inspectors in the packing houses, in the canneries and in other sources of origin. The records at Washington show the capabilities, character and standard of every establishment purveying food to the Army. The inspectors know fruits, vegetables, meat and the other articles of purchase. The Army specifications are clear and exact. The inspectors make sure they are met. The receiving officers at the depots, assuring themselves that there has been no deterioration in shipment, thus make their contributions to that continual inspection which ceases only when the food has ceased to exist.

The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, with representatives throughout the country whose duty is to report on conditions in the perishable food markets, gives help to the Army inspection. The Bureau of Chemistry of the same department also lends its assistance, examining and analyzing all the foods which come into question. Samples are drawn from shipments, the analysis made and the result placed on file with the Inspection Branch's central office. Any discrepancy between the original sample and delivery brings prompt action. The Inspection Branch maintains a current file of unreliable dealers and unreliable products. This insures the complete elimination of dealers who, having been denied the right to supply some of the many depots of the Army, make subsequent attempts to obtain contracts at another point. It is pleasant to state that there are not many of these. As a rule the American food manufacturer is soundly patriotic. He has no intention or desire to deliver food not up to the standard. The watchfulness of the Inspection Branch in this respect is required as a safeguard against inefficiency or error rather than against deliberate evasion and deceit.

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AVIATION IN THE NAVY.

In the course of the discussion on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House of Representatives on April 19 much information was divulged as to the condition of aviation in the Navy, the establishment of bases, progress in the manufacture of flying machines, and the merits of the Liberty Motor. In fact, after the discussion of the item of \$188,042,969 had gone on to the point of exhausting nearly all the secrets of our aviation program Mr. Butler called the House to attention by asking the question: "Does not the chairman think that we have now told the Hun all we know about the motors and that we have not flying machines?" This query brought the discussion to an abrupt end.

Among the facts revealed in public for the first time were that the U.S. Navy had aviation bases in operation in Ireland and Scotland as well as in England and France. The largest airplanes we are constructing now cost \$42,000 each, \$30,000 for the machine and \$6,000 each for the two engines. Mr. Padgett explained that much of the delay in the carrying out of our aviation program was due to the inability of the industry in America to live up to its promises although they were now making an improvement in respect to deliveries. He also quoted Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., as stating that the Navy was up to its promises and expectations with training machines, but that they were about sixty days behind on the combat or fighting machines, and they were making good progress toward getting up to their expectations.

Mr. Husted said he had found that in the Army they are turning out flying students at the ground schools much faster than they were able to provide them with planes in which to learn to fly and his inquiry brought out the statement that the same condition existed in the Navy. Mr. Padgett, however, quoted Colonel Deeds as stating that there is not an aviator abroad who has not machines with which to fly, and that there will not be one abroad that will not have machines when he needs them. These would be foreign machines, he explained, but he made the point that the men who would have the planes they needed now and that we had begun to ship machines abroad to provide for the future. Chief Constructor Taylor stated to Mr. Padgett that the manufacturers would be turning out the big 92-foot machines at the rate of two a day "as soon as they got their plans developed."

In response to a question Mr. Oliver stated that all the Navy airplane stations were now provided with training planes and that they are fairly well equipped with service planes for advanced training. At all our foreign stations we have a sufficient number of pilots, mechanics, and other trained officers to carry on the work at present. All these planes, however, had been obtained from France. He added that the Navy was now prepared to ship at least twenty service planes abroad and that "shipments will steadily increase, so Captain Morrill has informed me." Mr. Oliver stated that "we had something like 320 officers and men in the Aviation Service when war was declared; we have now more than 17,000."

Mr. Britten declared that "aviation in the Navy to-day is almost a complete failure" after stating that on April 1, 1917, the Navy had ninety-three completed seaplanes with 133 under construction. On Jan. 1 of this year the Navy had 324 completed planes all told, many of which were obsolete, this being an increase of about one

hundred in nine months of war. "If that is making real progress," he declared, "I do not know the meaning of the word."

Mr. Farr pointed out, as a defense of the Liberty motor, that Germany had maintained her strength in the air largely through one machine, the Mercedes; that she has made no changes in that machine but by tactical experience and ability has utilized it to great advantage.

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Policy Regarding Daily Communiqué.

In response to an inquiry whether it was the intention of General Pershing to issue a daily communiqué describing the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces, Secretary of War Baker has stated that when the engagements participated in by American troops acting in large numbers were on such a scale as the activities of the British and French armies and justified the issuance of such a statement it would be issued. The Secretary explained that a large percentage of the American troops were serving with troops of the Allied nations and the communiqués issued from the French and British headquarters gave an account of the troops serving with them and the news contained in any statement given out by General Pershing regarding such actions would result in frequent duplication of news. The matter of the issuance of a daily communiqué from the American headquarters in France was one of the matters discussed by General Pershing and Mr. Baker while the latter was in France and when General Pershing decides it is advisable to follow the precedent of the Allies the communiqués will be issued.

Coast Artillery Training Camp.

The Coast Artillery Corps in aid of its work in supplying the Army with heavy Artillerymen is organizing the new training school which has been designated Camp Eustis, near Fort Monroe, Va. This is a two-brigade camp and will be equipped in all respects in the same manner as the U.S. Artillery camps in France. The guns installed are the same in caliber and design and are mounted on the same type carriage as the Artillerymen under training are expected to control when it comes to actual fighting on the line. The commanding officer, Col. Frank K. Fergusson, has recently returned from service in the U.S. Artillery School in France and has under him officers trained in the same school. In addition to these several officers from the Allied armies are attached to the instructor's staff. The officers and men will receive the same course as those who are detailed to the schools of instruction in France and the graduates will be ready to go to the front for hardening with the men who have been put through the schools behind the lines.

Near Camp Eustis is Langley Field, from which observers will come in their airplanes to study the fire from the guns and how to spot and report the shots as they fall upon the range. Close by the Signal Corps will establish a balloon station from which observers will make similar studies. They will also practice the art of bomb-dropping on the range attached to the camp. The new camp grounds proper include 300 acres. The cantonments will accommodate two full brigades. The ample ranges give a practice ground of something more than 20,000 yards.

The camp is named after Col. Abram Eustis, of the 4th Artillery, U.S.A., who was the first commander in this country of a camp for the instruction of men and officers in the use of heavy artillery. That camp was established in April, 1824.

Disposition of National Guard Camps.

The War Department has not decided definitely what will be done regarding the maintenance of the camps now occupied by the National Guard divisions in the United States. The matter has been under discussion for some time, and a number of plans have been given consideration. It is unlikely that any of the National Guard camps will be given the permanency of cantonments by the erection of wooden quarters for the troops and the practice of using canvas will be continued. Anticipating the early removal of some of the National Guard divisions, several of the camps have, to some extent, been given over to special training work, as has been done at Camp Wadsworth, where corps and field troops are being concentrated and organized. Recent orders assigning officers detailed to these new branches of the Service to Camp Wadsworth indicate clearly what is going to be done at that camp. While no official announcement is obtainable regarding the matter at the War Department, it is understood that whenever space is required in the cantonments for men called under the new draft the trained units awaiting transportation overseas or intended for home service will be put under canvas. The War Department has no intention at this time of abandoning any of the camps, and it is believed that all of them will be found useful in caring for the anticipated increase in the National Army.

Small Arms Firing School.

The establishment of a "Small-Arms Firing School for the Instruction of Officers and Enlisted Men in Rifle and Pistol Shooting," at Camp Perry, Ohio, under Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cav., U.S.A., should prove of immense value to the combatant element of our Armies. Under competent instructors this school will develop hundreds of skilled shots, who, in turn, can instruct other men in their respective organizations in the necessary art of shooting to kill the enemy. Colonel Mumma is one of the most noted authorities in the Army on rifle

shooting and has won many individual matches, besides shooting on various teams. He was also captain of the victorious Palma team of 1913. There will be over 2,000 officers and men on duty at Camp Perry as students, instructors, etc., at the opening which it is expected will be about the middle of May. Col. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on duty in the Small-Arms Division of the War Department, has made up a list of expert rifle shots in the Army, the National Guard and from civilians in the United States who will be available as instructors and these will be ordered to Camp Perry. Major S. W. Brookhart, of Iowa, now in the service of the United States, an expert rifleman, has been selected as chief instructor.

Signal Corps Mail Overseas.

Brig. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, announces by direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army that in order to co-operate with the Post Office Department in the handling and delivery of Signal Corps mail overseas, all mail for the personnel of the land forces, Signal Corps, will be forwarded care of the Chief Signal Officer, American Expeditionary Forces, and mail for the personnel of the air service will be sent care of the Chief of Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces.

Army Officers Meet Assistant Secretaries.

Assistant Secretaries of War Stettinius and Keppel were formally introduced to the Army officers on duty in Washington and at the neighboring posts at a reception held on April 23 in the main office of the Secretary of War. Several thousand officers called and paid their respects to the new officials. Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, and the heads of the various bureaus were present and moving pictures were made of the scene. Offices conveniently located on the second floor of the State, War and Navy Building have been assigned to the new Assistant Secretaries and several branches of the General Staff, which formerly occupied these rooms, have been transferred to quarters formerly occupied by the Corps of Engineers on the first floor of the building.

Despite all reports to the contrary, the Government has neither taken over any of the tobacco factories nor commandeered their output for the use of the soldiers and sailors of the Army or the Navy. Nevertheless, there will be neither shortage of tobacco nor an exorbitant price demanded for it so far as the boys in the Service are concerned. Representatives of Bull Durham, Prince Albert, Duke's Mixture, Tuxedo, Velvet, in fact of all the chief brands, are in negotiation with purchasing divisions of the Army and the Navy for an ample supply of their products and it is expected that the next few days will see all arrangements completed for delivering about 5,000,000 pounds a month to the Services and its branches including the Red Cross. This will include cigarettes as well. The tobacco is a sales proposition: i.e., the Government sells it to the men at exact cost, and in the interest of the men it will see that they get it at a very reasonable figure.

We suggest as a measure of war economy in time, ink and paper, the omission from official orders of that redundant, meaningless and utterly unnecessary specimen of clerical verbiage, "the following-named." The phrase is without warrant in grammar, logic or good usage, one of those pretended niceties of speech introduced by some long past would-be precisionist that has ever since been cherished by the lovers of red tape. "The following" is all sufficient without the addition of the superfluous "named." Obviously when a list of names is printed immediately thereafter they are "named"—why emphasize it? Equally obviously even if "named" is not added to "the following" no one is in danger of concluding that he may expect to see a procession of officers in the flesh marching across the white and black terrain of the official order.

During the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill on April 20 in the House of Representatives there was an extended discussion of the value of modern naval ordnance. References were made to the results obtained in the battle of Jutland, but it was decided at the conclusion of the discussion that all reference to it should be stricken from the Record, owing to the possibility of statements finding their way into print that might be of military value. It may be pointed out in this connection that the gallery of the House is open to visitors and that an enemy spy could sit there and listen to the debate and learn anything of military value that was said. The Congressional passion for revealing military secrets is a continuing menace to our success in war now as always.

In connection with the recently announced decision of Charles M. Schwab, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to remove the office and executive departments of that corporation to Philadelphia it may be recalled with some degree of interest that a similar proposition submitted by Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N., raised a storm of disapproval and led, it is understood, to his retirement from the corporation. The retirement of Civil Engineer Harris from that corporation took place several months ago, and at the time his action was the subject of considerable comment in the columns of the press. The reasons given by Mr. Schwab for the removal to Philadelphia are practically the same as were submitted by Civil Engineer Harris.

How a Navy officer succeeded in getting a traveling crane built and shipped in fifty days instead of the estimated sixty days was described by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a speech he made at Quincy, Mass., on April 20 to the employees of the Fore River shipyards. A firm in the West engaged in work in connection with destroyer material found it necessary to have a traveling crane. The best time in which this could be supplied was sixty days. In an effort to see what could be done to expedite matters "an officer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering proceeded to the works of the manufacturer and at once got in touch with the responsible officials of the firm, and represented to them the importance to us of obtaining much better delivery than sixty days. The foremen of the several departments were summoned, and after listening to the statement of the officer, they held a hurried consultation and decided that the spirit of the whole establishment was such that they could cut the time in two. This was very encouraging, but after looking over the plant the officer told them that he hoped they could even do better than that. Representations were made that another large crane in the works—also a Navy Department order, was obstructing the shop, and that if they could get immediate shipment for it they might be able to improve their estimate. The officer assured them that the offending crane would be out of the way; and, after further consultation, the foreman agreed, being assured of the hearty co-operation of the firm, and a plea that every man should do his utmost to make a record. Before he left, arrangements had been completed to ship the patterns to the foundry, about sixty miles away, by motor truck and also for the return in the same manner of the castings. Upon his return to Washington, and by free use of the telephone, orders were given for the movement of the crane which was obstructing the shop, and certain other arrangements were made with the electrical company whose work was co-ordinated with that of the crane builder. The net result was that this crane, instead of being completed and shipped in sixty days was actually shipped in fifteen days."

Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission and chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, announces that in view of confusion arising because of different terms used in various medical groups to designate the same things, an informal preliminary conference to discuss the adoption of uniform nomenclature has been held at the offices of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense and it is believed that a promising start has been made. A net result of the meeting, inasmuch as the Army, Navy and Public Health Service are practically in accord, was the passing of a motion that the section should request the Surgeons General of the Army, the Navy and the Public Health Service each to name a representative to confer on the matter of agreement concerning names of diseases and injuries. It was also voted that after such a list has been prepared, there should be called together representatives of the leading national bodies who should have a voice in such decisions. Once a general agreement is reached, the twenty thousand doctors who go back to civil life after the war will automatically bring these lists into general use throughout the hospitals of the country. Those who attended the conference were: Lieut. Col. Albert G. Love, N.A. (for sick and wounded records); Col. Champe C. McColloch, jr. (for the history of the War), both as representatives of the Army; Asst. Surg. (T) Charles E. Alexander, statistician for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, representing the Navy; Dr. B. S. Warren, statistician for the Public Health Service; Dr. W. H. Davis, of the Vital Statistics Section of the Census Bureau; Dr. W. T. Longcope, as one who could speak for medical colleges; Dr. John W. Trask, who, as a member of the American Medical Association's committee on nomenclature, could speak for organized medicine, and Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense.

The Secretary of the Navy visited New Haven, Conn., on April 18, at the invitation of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., retired, commandant, Yale Naval Training Unit, for the purpose of looking over the naval training work which is being carried on at Yale University. In conjunction with this visit, Secretary Daniels made addresses at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Taft, at noon; and, in the evening, at a mass meeting in Woolsey Hall, held under the auspices of the university and of the local committee on the third Liberty Loan. Both addresses were of a most inspiring character and made a special appeal to all citizens to subscribe for Liberty bonds. During the morning the Secretary visited Section 1, 3d District, Naval Station, under the command of Lieut. John K. Murphy, U.S.N. R.F. He inspected the personnel, barracks, hospital, wharf, storehouses, repair shops and offices. During this inspection and during the subsequent visit to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Driggs Ordnance Company, the Secretary was accompanied by Mayor Fitzgerald, of New Haven; Rear Admiral Chester, Prof. M. A. Abbott, of the Yale Naval Training Unit, and Mr. Alexander Troup. At the Winchester factory the Secretary made a speech to the hands at noon. During the afternoon the Yale Naval Training Unit and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Field Artillery), of Yale University, gave an exhibition drill and passed in review before the Secretary, on the New Haven Green.

The following compliment to the cantonment system for training the National Army is paid by Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene in an article on "Our First Year in the War," printed in the New York Times. General Greene writes: "To one whose knowledge of reviews begins with that of Grant's and Sherman's armies on Pennsylvania avenue at the close of the Civil War and who has since seen more of them than he can remember, at home and abroad, in great capitals and on battlefields where the battle was followed by a review of the victorious army, where the trenches used for graves were near the reviewing stand, and a few overlooked and unburied naked dead had to be stepped over as the troops marched past—to such a one it seems as if no previous review or parade had been more impressive or effective than that of the Camp Upton division as it marched Fifth avenue in a blinding snowstorm a few weeks ago. The surroundings, physical, mental and psychological, of the cantonments in which these men have received their training have little resemblance to the trenches or rest villages which await them 'over there.' For the Regulars and Guardsmen who already had had

their elementary military training, the cantonment training has been a failure. These should have been trained in France, in the atmosphere of war. The National Guard has gone stale in nearly if not all of the camps; but for the National Army, taking the rawest of raw recruits and licking them into shape in extra quick time, the cantonment system has been a phenomenal success."

In an address on discipline delivered before the members of the Harvard Club of Boston recently Major Lowell, O.R.C., who has been acting as instructor of college men at Plattsburg and Camp Devens, made the following statement regarding college men and discipline to his special audience: "We tried many theories in an effort to make officers of men in the short space of three months. We decided to watch the college men and see where they excelled and where they fell short, and we have come to certain conclusions. One is that the college men, who should be leading, are lacking, first, in discipline, and, second, in the thorough realization of the aims and the seriousness of the war. In some ways they are ahead and in some ways they are behind. So my message is to teach the boys discipline in the home, the school and the R.O.T.C. If you teach them nothing else send them to the camps disciplined. The collapse of the Russians was due to lack of discipline. The first Canadian army was sent back to England for five months to acquire discipline. The Australian army forgot their discipline, went ahead of their objectives in their enthusiasm, and were shot by their own artillery fire—600 casualties took place in a half hour. Discipline is reducing common sense to set formula, so that when the men get into battle with their bodies trembling and minds lost they will, because of their training, follow the commands of their leader and have some chance for their lives."

A message from Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and a portrait of the General, is printed in the Century magazine for May. The message was received by Charles H. Grasty to be used as a foreword to his forthcoming book entitled "Flashes from the Front." It says: "This great war is teaching new things every day. War on such a scale affords unprecedented opportunity for originality. While methods change, human character remains, and other things being equal, character will decide the last battle. This war found us a nation nakedly unprepared, but our people had the stamina, the moral sense, the instinct for the light and the right. It is a fine thing to see soldiers in the Service to look toward home and see a mighty people responding to the call of idealism, turning nobly toward duty in the splendid spirit expressed in the phrase the 'utmost for the highest.' We may make mistakes here and there in this detail or in that, but we have the practical mind, and with each new experience we shall move to a higher level of excellence. Of the human material that America is sending to this war I can speak with exactness. It is the best, and with enough of such material there can be no doubt of America's showing. I have always had only one opinion of American soldiers, and that opinion has been more than confirmed in France. Given the opportunity, the American Army in France will fulfil the best that has been expected of it."

Col. A. M. Murray, C.B., of the British army, in concluding an interesting article on "Imperial Strategy" in the Army and Navy Gazette of London says: "To-day the whole of Russia is under the heel of the conqueror. The Russian army has been destroyed by the Bolsheviks, and Russian soldiers refuse to fight. Peace has been signed, but it is a sham, not a real peace, and it cannot last. The Bolshevik leaders avow their intention to prepare for another war. It looks as though the Germans will have to occupy Petrograd and Moscow to enforce their treaty 'rights.' The approaches to the two capitals must be secured. The arming of the 150,000 prisoners in Siberia and the seizure of the Trans-Siberian railway would follow in natural sequence. This is where the Japanese can come in. It is a question between Japan's occupation and Germany's domination. To allow Germany to control Siberia would mean handing over to the Kaiser the hegemony of the East. Vladivostok is to Japan what Antwerp is to England. Its occupation by the enemy would be an abiding menace to Japan's security. Japan has sixty divisions of trained troops waiting for marching orders from the Allies. Unless these orders are given at once they will be given too late, and then we may lose the war."

"America must raise an army of 8,000,000 within the two years if the Allies are to be successful," said Congressman Julius Kahn to the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript after attending the weekly meeting of the War Council on April 19. "We should send at least 6,000,000 men across the seas during that time. This country must furnish the manpower to bring success to the cause of the Entente. I sincerely hope that President Wilson will approve the proposal made by Provost Marshal General Crowder that a military census be taken of all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years and thirty-one and fifty years. A bill containing provisions of this kind should be presented to Congress for its consideration at an early moment. The time will come, I fear, when such a census will have to be made. We should take the census now when we have the time and not wait until a date when time and time alone will be essential to victory."

At the suggestion made by Mr. Padgett in the House of Representatives on April 19 the spelling of what has been generally known as Paris Island was changed to read "Parris" since that is the name of the owner of the island and the piece of land is known in local history as Parris Island.

Negotiations which have been in progress for some time between Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese government and ship-builders, have been concluded. Sixty-six steamers, aggregating 514,000 tons dead weight, will be turned over to the United States for use in the war. Deliveries of the vessels will begin this month and will continue until June, 1919. This number is to be divided as follows: In addition to the twenty-four ships that are to be chartered by the U.S. Shipping Board in April and May,

fifteen ships aggregating 130,000 tons and new or partly built will be built by the Japanese and delivered to the United States between May and December, while twenty-seven ships of 234,000 tons are to be built in Japan between January and June of next year. The United States is to buy these ships, paying \$175 per ton, and releasing one ton for two tons of shipping. The new vessels will average 8,000 tons each.

The only allusions to the American troops in the War Department's review of the military situation for the week ending April 20 are as follows: "Along the sectors of the front in which our own troops are in action, there was relatively greater activity. In the Meuse area the enemy broke into our lines, but was promptly driven out with severe losses. A number of our men who had been taken prisoners by the enemy and were being conducted through No Man's Land turned upon their captors and were able to free themselves and make their way back to our lines. Increased sniping and machine gun fire was noted both along the Meuse and north of Toul. Our counter-battery work showed itself efficient in keeping down hostile shelling, which burst forth in greater volume and intensity in restricted areas. The first two enemy airplanes brought down by our aviators were shot down behind our lines north of Toul."

The Adjutant General of the Army announces that regimental commanders may make transfers of enlisted men between their regiments and the Ordnance personnel attached thereto providing such transfers do not deplete the staff corps or department involved to such an extent as to interfere with the efficient discharge of its duties. In cases involving change of station the transfers will be made with the approval of the authority competent to direct the necessary travel. Division commanders may make temporary appointments of all non-commissioned officers and privates, first class, with the exception of Ordnance sergeants of the Regular Army, in the Ordnance detachment attached to organizations of their command as indicated in Table 42, Tables of Organization, Series A, Jan. 14, 1913, which will carry the rank and pay of such appointments.

The Camp Dix Pictorial Review is a sixteen-page publication describing everyday and holiday life at the cantonment of the 78th Division, the commanding officer of which is Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A. The many photographs reproduced in the Review show practically every detail of National Army life both in its varied instructional work and while the men are at leisure and entertaining their relatives and friends. A double page is given to pictures of General Scott and the officers of his headquarters staff, to the Camp Dix teams assembled for review, and to the nurses at the Camp Dix Base Hospital. The paper will serve as a very pleasant souvenir of a visit to Camp Dix or for a man to send home to his family to show them that life in an army in the making is not so bad after all.

An officer of the Army calls attention, with decided disapproval, to an advertisement in a monthly magazine in which an engineering and business school calls attention to technical courses it offers. It says in part: "It takes several skilled men behind the lines to support one soldier fighting. If you prefer to serve behind the lines come here at once and get your training. Then when you are called you can offer your Government the services of a skilled man in a much needed line instead of a man that can do nothing but carry a gun and go into the trenches." Our correspondent adds: "Certainly commercialism which goes to the point of alluring the fighting man and finding places for slackers should be repressed."

The after-war ambitions of at least one Navy officer were thus described in the course of a war speech made by Frank I. Cobb, editor of the New York World, at the National Arts Club recently: "I met a Navy officer just before dinner," said Mr. Cobb, "who had been sloshing around in a destroyer abroad for eleven months and who was home on leave. I asked him what he was going to do when the war was over. He said: 'As soon as I get ashore I am going to buy an ear, put it over my shoulder, and start to walk inland. When I get to a place where a man stops me and says, 'What the hell is that?' I am going to settle down there for life.'"

The Navy Department has taken over the Cape May, Delaware Bay and Sewell's Point Railroad, Cape May, N.J., including the local line from the Philadelphia Reading station to the beach. It has bought the equipment outright out of \$175,000 recently appropriated by Congress. The men of the Naval Reserve are at work putting the road in order for the operation of cars. Service over the line was discontinued following the appointment of a receiver two years ago. The Department was authorized in an act passed last fall to acquire a naval air-station site here.

"As illustrative of the knowledge of military affairs prevalent in our Post Office Department here is something in lighter vein," writes an Army correspondent. "A letter was sent recently to General —, U.S.A., commanding Camp —, Headquarters —, Division —, and the general sent no reply. As it was a matter calling for prompt reply the writer started investigation and the letter was finally delivered, with an explanation for delay to the effect that the writer had disregarded the rule that a soldier's letters should be addressed to his company and regiment."

The War Department, for intelligence purposes, desires photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities now occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium and that portion of Germany lying west of a line running north and south through Hamburg. It will not be practicable to have such material returned to contributors. It will be a gift to the Government. All material should be forwarded to Col. A. B. Cox, U.S.A., 1155 Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C.

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

After two days' consideration in Committee of the Whole, the House on April 20 passed the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 10854) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The appropriations in the bill total \$1,312,000,000. This amount, it is estimated, was voted at the rate of \$140,000,000 an hour, and Mr. Britten "served notice that we are going to expect future committees to do the same thing." All the committee amendments were adopted without opposition, the principal increase in the measure being an authorization for \$10,000,000 for increasing hospital facilities.

The bill authorizes a large increase in the temporary enlisted strength of both the Navy and the Marine Corps, as shown below; it authorizes two major generals, six brigadier generals, twenty-two colonels and twenty-two lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps, and raises the maximum rank of temporary promotions in the Navy to lieutenant commander and in the Marine Corps to major.

The President is authorized temporarily to appoint not exceeding four captains and seven commanders in the Navy selected for promotion.

Omitting the detailed figures of appropriations, we give below the most important provisions of law carried by the bill as it now goes to the Senate Naval Committee:

Increase of the Navy.

Of the vessels authorized in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, the construction of the remaining vessels the construction of which have not heretofore specifically been directed to be begun shall be begun as soon as practicable.

Increase of the Navy, Torpedoboard Destroyers.—On account of torpedoboard destroyers heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$125,000.

Increase of the Navy, Torpedoboard.—On account of submarine torpedoboard heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$32,397,000. Provided, That the limit of cost of the cost submarines authorized by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, is hereby increased by the sum of \$25,000 each.

Increase of the Navy, Armor and Armament.—Toward armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$20,000,000.

Increase of the Navy, Ammunition.—On account of ammunition for vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$7,000,000.

Total increase of Navy heretofore authorized, \$184,397,000.

Navy and Marine Corps Personnel Increase.

Sections 1 to 5 of the Act of May 22, 1917, are amended to read:

Sec. 1. That the authorized enlisted strength of active list of Navy is hereby temporarily increased from 87,000 to 180,000; the authorized number of apprentice seamen is hereby temporarily increased from 6,000 to 24,000; and the authorized number of enlisted men of the Flying Corps is hereby temporarily increased from 350 to 10,000. Provided, That the phrase "authorized enlisted strength," as applied to personnel of Navy, shall mean total number of enlisted men of Navy authorized by law, exclusive of Hospital Corps, apprentice seamen, those sentenced by court-martial to discharge, those detailed for duty with Naval Militia, those furloughed without pay, enlisted men of Flying Corps, and those under instruction in trade schools: Provided further, That number of enlisted men for instruction in trade schools shall not at any time exceed 14,000, which number is hereby temporarily authorized.

Sec. 2. That the authorized enlisted strength of active list of Marine Corps is hereby temporarily increased from 17,400 to 75,500, this authorized strength being distributed in the various grades of enlisted men in proportion to those authorized at date of approval of this act: Provided, That not more than 25 per centum of authorized number of privates in Marine Corps shall have rank of private, first class, which rank is hereby established in Marine Corps.

The rank and title of major general is hereby created in the Marine Corps, and the President is authorized to nominate and by with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint one major general, who shall at all times be junior in rank to the major general commanding; and also one temporary major general in the Marine Corps who shall at all times be junior to the permanent major general.

Sec. 4. Additional commissioned officers in Navy and Marine Corps, based upon temporary increases herein authorized in number of enlisted men, shall be temporarily appointed by the President, in his discretion, with advice and consent of Senate, not above grades and ranks of lieutenant commander in line and staff of Navy and major in Marine Corps, distribution in said grades and ranks to be made in accordance with provisions of Act of Aug. 29, 1916. Provided, That all temporary original appointments shall be made in lowest commissioned grades of line and staff of Navy and Marine Corps, exclusive of commissioned and warrant officers, and that there shall be no permanent or temporary appointments in or permanent or temporary promotions to any grade or rank above that of lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps by reason of temporary appointment of officers authorized by this act in excess of total number of officers authorized by existing law or on account of increase of enlisted men heretofore authorized: Provided further, That, during period of present war, deficiency existing prior to passage of this act in total number of commissioned officers of Navy and Marine Corps authorized by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, may also be supplied by temporary appointments in lowest grades and by temporary promotions to all other grades until a sufficient number of officers shall be available for regular or permanent or permanent promotion to the existing law: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be held or construed to limit or abridge use or service of officers of Navy and Marine Corps on retired list or of officers of Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Naval Reserve Force, and Marine Corps Reserve, as provided and authorized under existing law: Provided further, That temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains in Navy may be appointed for service during the period of the war in proportion of personnel of Navy as now prescribed by existing law: Provided further, That, based on temporary increase of enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps herein authorized, the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, is authorized, in his discretion, temporarily to appoint not exceeding four captains and seven commanders in Navy selected for promotion under provisions of existing law; and 6 brigadier generals, 22 colonels, and 22 lieutenant colonels in Marine Corps in addition to the number permanently allowed by law in those grades; said temporary appointment shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by the President or until Congress shall amend or repeal same and not later than six months after termination of present war.

Sec. 5. That the additional temporary officers authorized in various grades and ranks of Navy and Marine Corps in accordance with next preceding section may be temporarily appointed to serve in grades or ranks to which appointed or promoted by temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of Navy, and warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, law clerks to assistant paymasters of Marine Corps, commissioned and warrant officers of U.S. Coast Guard, citizens of U.S. who have had previous naval or military service or training, and other citizens of U.S. specially qualified: Provided, That such other warrant officers as are given a temporary appointment provided herein shall take rank and precedence with the other warrant officers temporarily appointed as of July 1, 1917, and according to their seniority as chief warrant officers to the permanent service: Provided further, That in making appointments authorized herein maximum age limit shall be fifty years for enlisted men to ensign, enlisted men of Navy to warrant rank, candidates for assistant surgeon, non-commissioned officers of Marine Corps to commissioned rank, members of Marine Corps branch of Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers, Marine Corps Reserve, and civilians specially qualified to commissioned rank, and temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains: Provided further, That graduates of Naval Academy

and warrant officers duly commissioned in Navy or Marine Corps in accordance with existing law shall not, by virtue of this act, be required to receive temporary appointments; and the class of midshipmen graduated from Naval Academy on May 29, 1917, and classes to be graduated hereafter, may be commissioned effective from date of graduation: Provided further, That temporary appointments as warrant officers of Navy may be made by Secretary of Navy: Provided further, That temporary appointments as chief warrant officers may be made by the President with consent of Senate: Provided further, That the temporary appointment for the war of 76 additional marine gunners, 76 additional quartermaster clerks, and 29 additional clerks for assistant paymasters in the Marine Corps is authorized: Provided further, That lieutenants (j.g.) and ensigns may be considered eligible for temporary promotions to grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (j.g.), respectively, without regard to length of service in grade.

N.N.V. Transferred to Naval Reserve.

National Naval Volunteers and Naval Militia.—Upon approval of this act all laws heretofore enacted relating to Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers are repealed; all members of N.N.V. are automatically transferred to class "the Naval Reserve," of Naval Reserve Force, for general service, and confirmed in rank, grade or rating they now hold in N.N.V., without examination, regardless of their being members of a state military force; all members of Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for re-enrollment in rank, grade or rating held on termination of their last enrollment; no enrollments or promotions shall be made in any rank of grade above that of lieutenant commander, except otherwise provided.

All members of N.N.V. for aeronautic duties only are transferred to Naval Reserve Flying Corps; National Naval Volunteers of Marine Corps branch are transferred to Marine Corps Reserve.

All laws heretofore enacted relating to Medical Reserve Corps and Dental Reserve Corps are repealed: Provided, That members of Medical Reserve Corps and Dental Reserve Corps may be enrolled in Naval Reserve Force in their present grades, rank and seniority.

Provisions of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, are amended so as to provide that "The retainer pay of enrolled men of Fleet Naval Reserve shall be same as for enrolled men of Naval Reserve and shall be computed in like manner. Nothing herein shall operate to reduce retainer pay allowed by existing law to enlisted men who, after sixteen years' or more naval service, are transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve, nor to deny to such enlisted men their privilege of retirement upon completing thirty years' naval service as now provided by law. Members of Naval Reserve Force who have enrolled for general service and are citizens of U.S. are eligible for membership in Naval Reserve. No person shall be enrolled in or transferred to this class unless he establishes satisfactory evidence as to his qualifications for duty on board combatant ships of the Navy."

Age limits for rank, grade and rating and on first enrollment in Naval Reserve shall be as prescribed by Secretary of Navy. Minimum active service required for maintaining efficiency of a member of Naval Reserve shall be two months during each term of enrollment and an attendance at not less than thirty-six drills during each year, or other equivalent duty. Active service may be in one period or in periods of not less than fifteen days each. Annual retainer pay of members of the N.R.F., except officers in Naval Reserve, shall be computed on basis of rank, grade or rating, shall be equivalent of two months' base pay of corresponding rank, grade or rating in Navy; highest base pay upon which retainer pay of officers of N.R.F. shall be computed shall not be greater than base pay of lieutenant commander. Service in Navy, Marine Corps, National Naval Volunteers and Naval Militia shall be counted as continuous service in the Naval Reserve Force, both for purpose of retirement and of computing retainer pay. No member of N.R.F. shall be eligible for retirement other than for physical disability incurred in line of duty. No retainer pay of any member of N.R.F. except those enlisted men transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen or twenty or more years' Naval service shall be in excess of amount authorized to members having had sixteen years' continuous service therein.

In time of peace the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to order any member of N.R.F., with his consent, who has been enlisted in line of duty, to perform any duty, or to perform any duty for any period of time for which his services may be required: Provided, That such members may be relieved from duty by Secretary of Navy at any time and shall upon own application be released from said duty within four months from date of application therefor.

The uniform gratuity for the members other than officers of each class of the N.R.F. shall be same as that prescribed for enlisted men of Navy, but in time of peace Secretary of Navy shall prescribe portion of clothing gratuity to be issued to such enlisted men of N.R.F. In time of peace no member of any class of N.R.F. shall be entitled to retainer pay when assigned to active duty for purposes other than training. No part of the clothing gratuity credited to members of the N.R.F. shall be deducted from their accounts where said members accept temporary appointments in Navy in time of war or other national emergency.

Members of N.R.F. shall upon reaching age of sixty-four years be disenrolled except that in time of war or other national emergency such members of N.R.F., if in active service, may be continued therein during such period as Secretary of Navy may determine, but not longer than six months after said war or other national emergency shall cease to exist.

No officer of any class of N.R.F. shall in time of peace be promoted above grade of lieutenant commander, but in time of war or other national emergency officers of N.R.F. of and above rank of lieutenant commander in active service shall be eligible for selection for promotion to next higher grade or rank by same board of officers that selects officers of U.S. Navy for promotion to such higher ranks and grades, under same rules and regulations as apply to selection for promotion of officers of U.S. Navy. Promotion of officers of N.R.F. below rank of lieutenant commander shall at all times be in accordance with such regulations as Secretary of Navy may prescribe.

When on active duty officers of N.R.F. shall take precedence among themselves and with other officers of naval service in their respective grades or ranks according to dates of their commissions or provisional assignment of rank in N.R.F.: Provided, That all officers of N.R.F. of and above rank of lieutenant commander shall rank with but after officers of same rank or grade in U.S. Navy, except that in time of war or other national emergency such officers of N.R.F. shall have a date of precedence with officers of U.S. Navy as of date of general mobilization, to be established by Secretary of Navy: Provided further, That during present emergency date of precedence of all officers of N.R.F. shall be as prescribed by Secretary of Navy.

No officer of Naval Coast Defense Reserve or officer of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall exercise command except within their particular department or service for due performance of his respective duties.

Officers and members other than officers of the N.R.F. when employed in active service, ashore or afloat, under Navy Department shall receive same pay and allowances as received by officers and enlisted men of Regular Navy of same rank, grades or ratings and of same length of service, which shall include service in Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve Force, Naval Militia and National Naval Volunteers when in active service shall be subject to laws, regulations, etc., of Regular Navy, and Secretary of Navy may permit members of Naval Reserve Force to wear uniform of their respective ranks, grades or ratings while not in active service, and such members shall, for any act committed by them while wearing uniform of their respective ranks, grades or ratings, be subject to laws, regulations, etc., of Regular Navy.

Other New Legislation in the Bill.

Aviation.—For aviation the bill appropriates \$188,042,969. **Equalizing Army and Navy Pay in Higher Grades.**—The Chief of Naval Operations heretofore shall receive the same allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for general in the Army, and officers of the Navy while holding the title and rank of admiral and vice admiral shall receive the same allowances as are prescribed for general and lieutenant general in the Army, respectively; and chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, shall, while so serving, receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed for chiefs of bureaus of the War Department and the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Loss of Pay Account of Misconduct.—Absence from duty on account of sickness, disease or injury resulting to an officer or

enlisted man from his own misconduct is to be penalized by loss of pay.

Private Property Losses in European Waters.—Hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to determine and pay amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property when amount of claim does not exceed \$1,000, and occasioned and caused by men in Navy and Marine Corps of U.S. in European waters during present war.

Aviators' Allowances.—Officers and men detailed to Aviation Service shall in no case receive increased allowances. This provision does not take away the increased pay of aviators, but does take away increased allowances.

Mail Clerks.—Enlisted men may be designated for duty as mail clerks and assistant mail clerks at stations ashore under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Commutation of Quarters.—The Secretary of the Navy may determine where and when there are no public quarters available for persons in the Navy and Marine Corps in order to determine whether or not such persons are entitled to commutation.

Paying for Ideas.—The Secretary of the Navy may pay a cash reward to civilian employees of the Navy or other persons in civil life for a suggestion which results in improved methods or economy.

Paymaster Hovey-King.—Authority is given to the Comptroller to waive the limit of one year in considering the appeal of Paymaster Alvin Hovey-King from certain settlements by the Auditor.

Correcting an Injustice.—Sergt. Gilbert E. Frasier, of the Marine Corps, was retired Jan. 7, 1917, after over thirty years' service, and was recalled to active service on the declaration of war. At time of his retirement he was receiving pay of sixth enlistment period. His commanding officer wished to promote Sergeant Frasier, but the Navy Department held that this promotion could not take place unless Sergeant Frasier was retired and re-enlisted as a private on the active list and then promoted. Thereupon Sergeant Frasier allowed himself to be discharged and was recalled as a private on May 27, 1917. The Comptroller now holds that the pay of Sergeant Frasier is that of his first enlistment rather than his sixth, as he did not re-enlist on the active list within three months from the date of his retirement. A provision is inserted to allow Sergeant Frasier the pay and benefits to which the committee feels he is entitled, that is, "the same continuous service pay and the benefits of such rank to which he may have been appointed upon re-enlistment as if his service had been continuous, and any difference in pay from the date of re-enlistment shall be credited to his account."

Land Transfer.—The bill transfers a small parcel of land at St. Joseph, Mich., from jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce to the Navy Department, about 1.72 acres, now being used by the Navy Department.

President May Compel War Munitions Output.—An amendment added gives the President wide powers to commandeer factories and lands and require the completion of war contracts entered into, or to cancel or modify such contracts and produce the munitions under Government direction. This power is extended to authorize the taking possession of the Cape May air station site, whose purchase has been authorized in a previous act, and negotiations for purchase not having been concluded.

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Hospital Construction.—For additional temporary hospital construction and repairs as may be necessary at the points named herein and to provide same with suitable hospital facilities, the following amounts are appropriated: New York, \$500,000; New London, Conn., \$150,000; Brooklyn, N.Y., \$1,400,000; Wards Island, N.Y., \$1,250,000; Pelham, N.Y., \$900,000; Philadelphia, Pa., \$355,000; League Island, Pa., \$800,000; Norfolk, Va., \$1,250,000; Hampton Roads, Va., \$500,000; Charleston, S.C., \$850,000; Parris Island, S.C., \$175,000; Great Lakes, Ill., \$65,000; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$150,000; overseas, \$1,000,000; contingent, \$600,000; in all, \$10,295,000.

Submarine base, New London, Conn.—For the further development of the submarine base at New London, Conn., including erection and equipment of repair shops, the provision of additional berthing space, and the erection of quarters and barracks for officers and men, \$750,000.

Land for Navy Uses.—To acquire additional land in the vicinity of the naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., Lake Denmark, N.J., and in the vicinity of the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., for increasing ordnance facilities. Also to acquire all of the remaining portion of Parris Island, S.C., for enlargement of the Marine recruiting station. The President is authorized and empowered to take over for the United States possession services are insufficient therefor; and when expenditures are thus made naval appropriations need not be reimbursed from the appropriations of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services.

Charleston to Have a Drydock.—An additional drydock being considered necessary on the Atlantic coast, south of Hatteras, the bill authorizes the construction of a large drydock at Charleston, S.C., the limit of cost to be \$4,000,000, and for that purpose \$1,150,000 is carried in this bill.

Coast Guard Expenses.—The appropriations (in this bill) for the Naval Establishment shall be available for similar expenses of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services while co-operating with the Navy in so far as the regular appropriations for these services are insufficient therefor; and when expenditures are thus made naval appropriations need not be reimbursed from the appropriations of the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services.

Naval Emergency Fund.

To enable the President to secure the more economical and expeditious delivery of materials, equipment and munitions, and secure the more expeditious construction of ships authorized and for purchase or construction of such additional torpedoboard destroyers, submarine chasers, and such other naval small craft, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, as the President may direct, to be expended at the direction and in the discretion of the President, \$100,000,000.

Improving and Equipping Navy Yards for Construction of Ships.—To enable the Secretary of the Navy to equip the navy yards with suitable and necessary machinery, implements, building ways, and equipment for construction of such vessels as may have been or may be assigned to navy yards for construction \$4,000,000.

All unexpended balances made for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year 1918 in the Naval Appropriation Act and the several acts making deficiency appropriations are hereby continued and made available for the fiscal year 1919. All appropriations contained in this act are hereby made immediately available, but no appropriation in this act shall be used for payment of deficiencies.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

All members of the Naval Reserve Force, shall, when in active service with the Navy, be credited with the actual time they may have served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or Navy, and be entitled to receive the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the naval service of corresponding rank or rating and of the same length of service. This decision was rendered in reply to a request made by an assistant paymaster of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force as to whether a pay clerk of the U.S.N.R.F. was entitled to longevity pay on account of three years' previous service in the Army.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are entitled, under the Act of May 12, 1917, to have their baggage packed, crated, and shipped at Government expense in proceeding to their first duty station upon being ordered to active duty. This opinion follows as a consequence of the two former decisions issued by the Comptroller in which he stated that "an officer of the O.R.C. is on active duty and entitled to pay from the date it was necessary for him to start from his home to report for active duty" and "that the same officers are entitled to mileage for travel in joining their first station upon being ordered to active duty."

Officers of the Navy who are ordered to report to a station on a certain date to receive further orders there

assigning them to duty "are in the status of travelers" while awaiting the necessary available transportation to take them to their duty station and are entitled to be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred while so waiting. This decision was rendered in the case of three Navy officers on duty at the New York Navy Yard who were ordered to proceed to Manila for such duty as might be assigned to them there. On arriving at Manila and reporting to the commanding officer they received orders for duty which required further travel. Five days elapsed while they were awaiting further available transportation to the duties to which they were assigned. The Comptroller points out that the facts in this case differ from those presented in the Comptroller's decision of March 17, 1917, in which a passed assistant surgeon was ordered to report at Cavite without being assigned to any duty. After his arrival there and in the interval before he received his order to duty the Comptroller held he was not in a "travel status," but was "an officer awaiting orders" (without duty) for the convenience of the Government, and therefore was not entitled to actual and necessary expenses."

SINGLE COMMAND FOR THE ALLIES.

What the United States has maintained since it first entered the war, that the fighting forces on the western front should be under the command of one general, has at last come to pass with the official French announcement under date of April 14 that "the British government and the French government have agreed to give General Foch the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies operating in France," this being the first formal statement as to what General Foch's rank is to be. That there were elements in political and military life in Great Britain which built up a powerful objection to this plan is now a matter of common knowledge. Just what the forces were that operated to sweep away these objections and result in the establishment of a single command for the French and British armies were fully set forth by Premier Lloyd George in a remarkable speech delivered in the British Parliament on April 10, when he introduced his government's new "man-power" bill.

The Premier began his speech with a statement as to the forces employed by the Germans and the British in the present offensive by means of comparison. He said that "when this battle began the combatant strength of the whole of the German army on the western front was only approximately, though not quite equal to the total combatant strength of the Allies in infantry. They were slightly inferior in artillery. They were inferior in cavalry, they were considerably inferior, and what is very important, they were undoubtedly inferior in aircraft." He explained that the German organization of their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions created an effect of apparent superiority in divisions. He stated that the Germans had the advantage of knowing where they were going to attack and that the ground over which they advanced instead of being a morass, as it has been in past years, had dried out so they had firm ground in their favor. Moreover, owing to a heavy mist, it was quite impossible for the British airmen to make observations "and the Germans were actually in some parts within a few yards of our front line before anyone knew of their approach."

This being caught so unawares seems curious in view of another statement Lloyd George made. It was that in February Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, Great Britain's representative at the Inter-Allied War Council at Versailles, predicted that the chief point of the German drive "would come south of Arras, that it would be on a very wide front—the widest front ever yet assailed; that the Germans would accumulate ninety-five divisions for the purpose of making the attack; that they would throw their whole resources and their strength into breaking the British line at that point, and that their objective would be the capture of Amiens and the severance of the British and French forces." Lloyd George styled this as "one of the most remarkable forecasts of enemy intentions that was ever made." It was, as we know now, a perfect forecast of what happened.

The British Premier used this combination of circumstances to begin his explanation of why the British army officers finally consented to the appointment of Gen. Ferdinand Foch to the supreme command of the Allied armies on the western front. He quoted the Emperor William as having once said to King Constantine of Greece: "I shall beat them, for they have no united command." Lloyd George then pointed out the dangers inherent in two separate commands, saying that this makes the problem "a different one" from that of single command, adding: "It is more difficult to adjust the balance of risk, and the general is always naturally inclined to give himself and his army the benefit of any doubt. That may be because if anything goes wrong there he alone is to be held responsible to his own countrymen for the safety of his army."

After the United States had offered their troops to France and had agreed to brigade their regiments with either British or French forces, Lloyd George said that the Council at Versailles then saw the necessity of uniting the two armies into one, so far as command was concerned. "It became more obvious after the battle," he said, "than ever before that the Allied armies were suffering from the fact that they were fighting as two separate armies and had to negotiate support from each other. Valuable time was thus lost. Some of us had been deeply impressed by this peril for some time and had done our best to avert it. But the inherent difficulties to be overcome are tremendous. There are national prejudices, national interests, professional prejudices and traditions. The inherent difficulties of getting two or three separate armies to fight as one are almost insurmountable, and it can only be done if public opinion in all these countries insists upon it as one condition of success."

"The Versailles conference was an effort at a remedy. How were the Versailles decisions carried out, and the extent to which they were not carried out? This is not the time to inquire. I respectfully suggest to the House that no good would come at this stage in discussing this question. But if any one needed conviction as to the wisdom of that policy, this battle must have supplied it. The peril we passed through, by establishing the conviction without challenge, may, I think, be worth the price we paid for it."

"A few days after the battle commenced there was not merely the government, but the commanders in the field. We had not merely field marshals, but army commanders present. We were so convinced—and the same thing applied to the French—of the importance of more complete strategic unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the Allied armies on the western front. There is no doubt about the loyalty and comradeship of

General Foch. I have no doubt that this arrangement will be carried out not merely in the letter but in the spirit. But it is the most important decision that has been taken in reference to the coming battle. This strategic unit is, I submit to the House, the fundamental condition of victory. It can only be maintained by complete co-operation between the governments and the generals and by something more than that—unmistakable public opinion behind it."

As a final word for this single command Lloyd George said: "We have sustained many disasters already through this, and we shall encounter more unless this defect in our machinery is put right. Hitherto, I regret, every effort at amendment led to rather prolonged and very bitter controversy, and these great inherent difficulties were themselves accentuated and aggravated. There were difficulties of carrying out plans and other obstacles, and, what is worse, valuable time is lost. I entreat the nation as a whole to stand united for the united control of the strategic operations of our armies at the front. We know how much depends upon unity of concentration. We are fighting a very powerful foe, who, insofar as he has triumphed, has triumphed mainly because of superior unity and the concentration of his strategic plans."

FOURTH OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Civilians Without Military Training Ineligible.

Numerous inquiries made by ineligible civilians in regard to the Fourth Officers' Training Schools indicate that there is some misapprehension as to the matter and a further statement in regard to the school was authorized by The Adjutant General on April 19. For the fourth series of officers' training schools which will begin May 15, 1918, the only civilians eligible for admission are those who have received military instruction at recognized educational institutions where officers of the Army were detailed. No applications will be considered from any civilian unless he is so qualified. Those who are eligible should submit applications direct to the President or to the professor of military science and tactics of the institution attended.

Three classes of citizens will be selected to attend: (a) Graduates of the course prescribed for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; (b) members of the advanced course, R.O.T.C., who have completed one year's course of same, and also have completed not less than 300 hours of military instruction and training since Jan. 1, 1917; (c) graduates other than those specified above who are between the ages of twenty years nine months and thirty-two years, and who have had at least one year of military instruction at an educational institution under the supervision of an officer of the Army while attending same.

Men under Class (c) should apply in writing to the professor of military science and tactics of the institution from which they graduated, including the following information: Full name; years attending the institution; legal residence; date and place of birth; citizenship; weight and height; a detailed statement of all military service and training; a detailed statement of all experience and opportunities for leadership. That it is thoroughly understood and agreed that if applicant is selected to attend a training school, he will enlist for the period of the war; that if not found eligible to be listed, will serve in the ranks, and if listed as eligible, will remain on duty as an enlisted man until such time as he may be appointed second lieutenant.

There should be submitted with application a detailed report of physical condition made by a well-known doctor or surgeon; the scope of this physical examination to be equivalent to that prescribed in regulations for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, the requirements of which can be obtained from the officer on recruiting duty in the locality in which the applicant resides.

At the time application is mailed, applicant should have three letters written by three well-known and reputable citizens, none of whom should be related to him, testifying to his character and standing in the community in which he lives, and giving their opinion as to the fitness of the applicant for a commission as an officer. These letters should be mailed separately and directly by the writers to the authorities of the educational institution, and should not be enclosed with application.

All applications must be in the hands of the officials of the educational institutions not later than May 1. No applications will be received or considered by the War Department. The selection of the quota assigned to each educational institution will be made only by the authorities of the institution themselves and not by the War Department. All inquiries regarding the selection of candidates should be made to the authorities of the institution and not to the War Department.

FITNESS OF AVIATION OFFICERS.

Circular No. 3, office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, April 19, 1918, announces instructions to all aviation stations, which have been approved by The Adjutant General of the Army.

Commanding officers of all aviation camps, fields, depots or aeronautical schools under the control of the Signal Corps will observe all officers particularly to note any indication of bad habits, lack of character (moral or soldierly), inefficiency, misconduct or use of intoxicants. Any Reserve officer on active duty at any station other than an aeronautical school who evidences unfitness will be promptly reported to his commanding officer who will convene a board to determine the correctness of the report and submit recommendations, which will be forwarded to The Adjutant General for final action.

At an aeronautical school any Reserve officer who evidences unfitness will be reported to the C.O. of the school, who will convene a board to submit recommendations. Should the board recommend discharge and the proceedings be approved by the commandant, the officer will be ordered to his home and placed on an inactive duty status. The C.O. will then report his action to The Adjutant General of the Army, with recommendations as to whether or not the officer should be retained in service. Action taken will be immediately telegraphed to The A.G.

Officers holding temporary commissions in the Regular Army in the Signal Corps, who evidence unfitness, will be reported to the department commander with a view to appointment of a board. Complete board proceedings will be forwarded through the department commander to The Adjutant General.

Board of officers in the above cases will consist of not less than three, nor more than five officers, one a medical officer in case inquiry into physical condition is neces-

sary; all will be of superior rank to the officer under investigation. All boards will contain at least one Regular officer, if practicable. The officer must appear before the board, will be entitled to right of challenge for cause, and will be granted permission to call witnesses. In its proceedings the board will bear in mind that a man who is already a Reserve officer may be more suitable in a lower grade; or that he may be entirely unfit for service as an officer of the Aviation Section, S.O.R.C. In submitting its recommendations, the board may state that the officer is a subject for demotion, in which case he will be so informed by the board and will be allowed to resign his present commission to take effect upon the acceptance of his new commission. If he declines to do so, the fact of his unfitness for his present grade will be a basis for a recommendation for discharge.

THE ARMY AND FOOD CONSERVATION.

From the office of the Surgeon General of the Army we receive a letter that was referred to Major John R. Murtin, Sanitary Corps, N.A., of the Food Division, by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the U.S. Food Administration at Washington. In it a correspondent at Leland Stanford University, California, who signs only "Wilbur"—apparently Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of the university—writes:

"There is a great deal of talk in different parts of the country regarding the fact that our soldiers, including the retired officers of the Army and Navy and their families, do not live up to the Food Administration program. They consider themselves privileged. It seems to me that this is a very faulty situation and will be particularly troublesome if there is any marked difference in the rationing of the American soldiers in France, particularly in regard to cereals. We are coming late enough into this war and have a large enough problem to make a satisfactory reputation without doing anything that looks selfish. I wonder if you could not mention the matter to Murtin or some of the men there and suggest that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL take the matter up."

As the basis of his comment Dr. Wilbur enclosed a Honolulu dispatch of March 29 to the San Francisco Chronicle, which quoted Circuit Judge Clarence W. Ashford as having criticized the local Army posts for "refusing to observe the meatless and wheatless days prescribed by the Food Administration." Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, U.S.A., had greatly resented this criticism, the dispatch added. It says, in part:

"The statement was made at a recent meeting of the Food Commission by Col. Richmond Schofield, representative of the Army on the territorial food commission, that the Army of Oahu is not observing the fifty-fifty regulation of Herbert C. Hoover. It was the duty of civilians to save food, he said, not of the Army."

"Commenting on this statement and on additional information as to the local garrisons' disregard of the food-saving rules, Judge Ashford said in a published statement: 'If what is told is true, I want to go on record as saying that such disregard for the national necessity by our leaders in uniform is outrageous. We are told by Washington of the need of conserving food for our allies in Europe and for our forces overseas; we are urged to go without our usual foods in order to show patriotism. Are we to understand that this deprivation is intended only for civilians, or is it that the civilians are supposed to be more patriotic than the Army officers?'

"For my part, I see no good reason whatever why I should save in order that some officer at an Oahu post should revel. It is a mighty poor citizen and a mighty shabby patriot who takes advantage of the fact of an Army commission to show a selfish disregard of the urgings of the Food Administration. We are accustomed to look to our Army officers for examples in patriotism. Now, from what I am told, the biggest example they are setting to-day is in hogging what really patriotic civilians are trying to save to help win the war."

"When General Wisser read the above there was an explosion at department headquarters that sounded like the Germans' seventy-mile gun. General Wisser, through his aid, Major Merriam, promptly sent notice to both of the morning papers that if any further criticism were made and published, the Army would withdraw from all participation in the Territorial Fair, which is to be held next June and in which the Army has been expected to take considerable part."

General Wisser characterized Judge Ashford's remarks as "an entirely erroneous statement regarding the conduct and spirit of the troops," and added that while his patience and forbearance under just criticism should be well known to the community, he felt it his duty to protect the officers and men of his command from unjust attacks. He added: "The criticism was apparently based, not on definite facts, but on mere unverified reports, and yet was published by the newspaper and had the effect of giving the community an entirely false impression regarding the Army's attitude. As early as last October (before any orders were received on the subject and anticipating the necessity for food conservation) orders were issued by the department commander (at the suggestion of his staff officer, Colonel Schofield) to begin saving on flour at the bakeries and to exercise economy in the company messes. Every newspaper, in the States, so far as our information goes, takes a pleasure and pride in saying nice things about the Army these crucial days of war, in order to give the Army a feeling of confidence and to show our soldiers, who are to do the real work in this great war, that the country is with them in spirit and sympathy and has faith in their ultimate success. Any other spirit displayed by the newspapers, who are undoubtedly a great factor in molding public opinion, is unpatriotic and discouraging to the Army and therefore impairs the efficiency now so seriously required."

The Navy Department is erecting a high-power radio station in France at a cost of \$2,250,000, which will be ready for operation in August next, says Wireless Age. It continues that the French government will take it out of our hands after the war is over. It will be used in connection with the great station fast nearing completion at Annapolis, which will be greater than the one at Arlington, Va. The present French stations are not powerful enough for communication across the Atlantic, being of about the same power as the station at Arlington. All of the equipment and structural parts are being made in this country for the foreign station. A station is also being built in Porto Rico. The British are establishing a high-powered station in the Azores, which will be valuable as a relay station. At present about 30,000 words a day are possible by wireless, and the new station at Annapolis will add 50,000 words per day. The greater part of the communication at the present

time is by cable. If the cables are cut, it is estimated that the Annapolis station and Sayville and Tuckerton would probably be able to take care of all absolutely necessary military business.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports April 19-25.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German's Armentières Offensive Checked.

The passage of several days without a resumption of the enemy attacks made it increasingly plain this week that the Armentières offensive, begun on April 9, had finally been checked without accomplishing the destruction of the British forces in this portion of the front. The pause followed the thorough repulse sustained by the enemy in a final great attack delivered against the south face of his Armentières salient on April 18. In coincidence with this repulse came the entry of French reserves in the British fighting line. The Germans thereupon discontinued their larger operations in the whole northern field and allowed the battle to lapse into a series of local actions involving but slight gains or losses to either side. The ally leader, General Foch, made no move to seize the initiative, but settled down to await the expected new developments for further offensives on the enemy's part. Nothing in the week's developments indicated a termination of the German offensive operations for a decision in the west, but their check in the Armentières area gave a much better turn to the Allies' prospects of defense, and furnished obvious justification for Foch's policy of receptive inaction.

The Givenchy-St. Venant engagement of April 18 gave the enemy the least gain of ground of any of the actions he had initiated against the British on a considerable scale since the start of his offensive. The British report that the attacks were preceded by violent bombardment, along the whole line involved. This line ran from a point on the Lys, east of St. Venant, eastward to Givenchy, some ten miles, and formed the south face of the salient effected by the enemy's recent gains in the region. It followed the general line of the La Bassée Canal and its tributaries. These interposed a formidable barrier that the attackers could not pass. The Germans employed, according to one dispatch about 75,000 bayonets supported by divisional and perhaps by reserve artillery and by other grades of troops; about ten divisions in all.

These divisions advanced repeatedly against various parts of the front from Givenchy to St. Venant. Their efforts continued during the greater part of the day. At Givenchy, although the enemy's bombardment had been particularly severe, the British repulsed the attacks completely and maintained their positions, apparently inflicting considerable losses. Toward St. Venant and Robecq the defense, carried by the veteran British 1st Division, under General Holland, was particularly mentioned for its vigor. Only outlying positions were yielded. South of Robecq, in the neighborhood of Haing Hill, the enemy succeeded in capturing bridges that spanned the canal, but could not bring his forces to the British bank. The forward positions that had been occupied by the enemy were in part retaken in the British local counter-attacks of the next few days. A German bombardment of Mt. Kemmel, on the north front of the salient, accompanied the attacks of the 18th on the south front, but was not followed up by assaults.

On April 21 the enemy started to renew his activities in the Somme salient. These began with a local night attack north of Albert at Mesnil and in Aveluy Wood. The German reports claimed capture of a considerable portion of this small wood. On the following day a British counter-attack there regained some ground. Raids and small operations became frequent in the whole Somme area, both sides participating. The German bombardments increased on April 23 and formed a preliminary to a resumption of attacks.

Battle Resumed East of Amiens.

In the area east of Amiens the struggle has been resumed at the tip of the Germans' Aisne River salient. The point chiefly disputed in this region is the village of Hangard, which has changed hands a number of times. Situated on the Luce stream, Hangard is near the extreme left of the French army holding the Aisne-Oise line, and is close to the junction point of the French and British forces. It lies scarcely more than ten miles east of Amiens, the chief objective of the enemy in this region. Owing to French pressure on Montdidier to the south and the danger of British pressure on Albert to the north, the enemy has not been able to bring sufficient force to bear at Hangard to enable him to advance or to hold the point securely. Neither have the French shown as yet any disposition to engage any great force here, for such a step would remove their reserves to a point dangerously remote from the center and right wing of their Somme-Oise line. The result has been a prolonged and indecisive series of engagements, in which the defense, up to April 24 on the whole, held its own.

The French attacked successfully south of Hangard on April 18, between Thennes and Mailly-Raineval, regaining most of the Sensat Wood, and the approaches of the village of Castel, and taking 650 prisoners. On April 23, the Germans began a severe bombardment in the region of Hangard, which increased in violence during the following night, and formed the typical preliminary of a German attack. A similar bombardment on the Somme farther north, and in the region of Albert indicated that a front of some fifteen miles was menaced. Ally reports of a new concentration of German troops in the rear of this front supported this indication.

A new German blow was delivered by strong and apparently fresh forces of infantry against the sector of the junction of the British and French forces, the eight-mile front between the Somme and the Avre. The assaults on the French part of this front began at five a.m. and lasted throughout the day. They bore chiefly against Hangard and Hailles, farther to the west, at the mouth of the Luce. From Hailles to Hangard the Germans were contained on the south bank of the Luce, but at Hangard they forced their way into the village from the east, in severe and sustained fighting. During the following night the Germans' efforts were further concentrated on the village. The French launched several counter-attacks. In the course of the night, the Germans, according to Paris, gained the entire village, lost it once more, and finally regained it, while the French renewed their resistance at the western outskirts on the morning of the 25th.

North of Hangard, the loss of Villers-Bretonneux by the British occurred early in the course of the attacks of April 24 and 25. The two places are less than three miles apart, so that the gain against the British enabled the enemy to press Hangard with greater force almost

immediately. During the night the British counter-attacked near Villers-Bretonneux, where the enemy had apparently slackened his pressure. Tanks, or armored tractor cars, engaged on both sides until April 24 and 25, for the first time recorded. During the withdrawal of the British 5th Army little had been heard of the British tanks, while the rapid pace of the advance left little opportunity for the enemy tanks after the first fighting.

Americans Severely Attacked in Lorraine.

A local attack of great violence was carried out against the American sector of the Lorraine front on the night of April 19. A storming force of about 3,000 of the enemy advanced on a front of a mile and a half at Seicheprey, after a preliminary bombardment. They forced the front defenses before Seicheprey, and fought their way through the village, but stopped at the abrupt hill 274 meters high, half a mile farther south. To the east they penetrated Remières Wood after overcoming the American occupants of the works in severe fighting at close quarters. Berlin reported the capture of 183 American prisoners. According to the German account, the enemy retired unopposed on the following day, but Paris denies this and asserts that the enemy's withdrawal was forced by energetic counter-attacks of French and American troops on the 20th and 21st. The number of American casualties is unannounced at the moment of writing, but the killed and wounded are said to have been considerably in excess of those lost in any previous action of our troops during the present war, while some 300 enemy dead are said to have been left on the field. The front, according to a dispatch of April 22, was entirely re-established.

The individual instances of soldierly conduct mentioned in the accounts of the engagement suggest that our forces behaved in a manner calculated to increase their credit and to inspire other American troops. The German reports mention the energy of the defense of the village of Seicheprey, where the occupants of some of the cellars and other vantage points "were killed almost to the last man."

In connection with the enemy's Amiens offensive of April 24 the Paris report referred to the presence of American troops among the French south of the Somme River and on the Avre. The extent to which the Americans may have taken part in the very severe fighting there did not appear in the early reports.

Other Fronts.

British troops are still operating in Italy, despite the demand on the British front in Flanders and Artois. Their detachments carried out a successful raiding action, according to Rome's report of April 19, against Austrians in the Asiago Basin.

An Italian force, at the same time, has been sent to the French front, according to an announcement of the Italian Embassy in Washington. This force has apparently not been put in the fighting line up to the present time.

In northernmost Russia a force of British and French, according to a Moscow dispatch, is co-operating with the Bolsheviks to defend the approaches of the Arctic ports of Murmanak and Arkangel, now menaced by a Finnish invasion. British marines are said to have been landed some weeks ago and to have been reinforced by a mixed landing party of troops, as well as by officers recently doing duty with the Russian army. The Finns are reported to have been checked at Kem, 270 miles down the Murman railway from its Arctic terminus.

In Macedonia the villages occupied by the British in the previous week were shelled by the Bulgars. Near Sborako Serbian troops engaged the Bulgars, whose reinforcements suffered from ally artillery fire.

Armenian bands in the Caucasus are reported to have defeated a force of Baku Tartars who lost 1,000.

BRITISH NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge.

The bold and gallant attempt made by British naval forces, assisted in some measure by French destroyers, to bottle up the German submarine and destroyer bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge on the North Sea coast of Belgium, under the cover of an artificial fog or smoke screen and darkness, in the early hours on April 23, seems to have been attended with a great measure of success. It was a daring and skilfully executed operation, and stands out as one of the most brilliant enterprises of the war. In the face of what had previously been considered insurmountable obstacles, the channel at Zeebrugge was wholly or partially blocked by sinking obsolete cruisers filled with concrete and a partial success, it is reported, was obtained at Ostend, of a similar nature. In addition, British marines and bluejackets were landed on the mole at Zeebrugge, where various supplies and works were destroyed. A clear break twenty yards wide was made in the Zeebrugge mole at its inner end. Damage by bombardment by warships also resulted at both bases. It is regretted that the officer who developed the operation was among the killed.

When the fact of the difficulties of navigation in shoal and mined waters in the night without the aid of any guiding lights from the land and facing the fire of heavy batteries ashore is taken into consideration the raid was a remarkable accomplishment. That it will result in a permanent blockade of the German bases, however, seems doubtful, but it may cause delay in the operations of submarines from the bases attacked. The raid, even if the full measure of success hoped for has not been attained, was well worth the trial and may portend other important operations.

Following the naval operation of April 23, observations were made by British aircraft and bomb attacks were carried out. Observation was difficult owing to the clouds, and on this account the machines descended as low as fifty feet. A clear break twenty yards wide was observed in the Zeebrugge mole at its inner end. At Ostend a sunken object was seen lying between two piers and blocking the greater part of the fairway. Numerous bombs were dropped on objectives on shore.

Facts concerning the carrying out of the operation as stated by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, reported by the Associated Press, show that with the exception of covering ships, the force employed consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers, all from twenty to thirty years old. They were the Brilliant, the Sirius, the Iphigenia, the Intrepid, the Theis and the Vindictive. Five of these cruisers, filled with concrete, were used as block ships and after being run aground were, in accordance with orders, blown up and abandoned by the crews. The raid was undertaken under command of Vice Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover. French destroyers co-operated with the British forces. The Vindictive, working with two ferryboats, carried storming and demolition parties to

storm the head of the mole, which runs out from Zeebrugge. The Vindictive was specially fitted for landing storming parties and was armed specially for the purpose with flame throwers, Stokes mortars, etc.

The men employed on board the block ships and in the storming and demolition parties were picked from a large number of volunteers from the Grand Fleet and naval and marine depots. Light covering forces belonging to the Dover command and Harwich forces, under Admiral Tyrwhitt, covered the operation in the north. A force of monitors, together with a large number of very small motor boats, took part in the operation, which was particularly intricate and had to be worked by a time table.

The high development of scientific use of fog or smoke was one of the essentials to success. After an intense bombardment of Zeebrugge by the monitors the plan was for the Vindictive, with auxiliaries, to run alongside the mole and attack it with gunfire as they approached. Storming and demolition parties were landed. Meanwhile three of the block ships, assisted by motor boats, were to make for the entrance to the canal, run aground and be blown up. Two old and valueless submarines, filled with explosives, were to run against the pile work connecting the masonry with the shore in order to cut off the mole from the shore.

At Ostend the operation was more simple, but the difficulties were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility and the consequent absence of aerial co-operation. The results thus far are known to be two block ships run ashore and blown up at Ostend. So far as the officers could see in the darkness they were slightly off the course. At Zeebrugge two of three block ships attained their objective, being sunk or blown up at the entrance of the canal. The third grounded while passing. A certain amount of damage, the extent at present unknown, was done by gunfire and torpedo attack on an enemy destroyer and other craft lying at the mole. Coastal motor boats report having torpedoed an enemy destroyer which was trying to escape seaward. One of the two old submarines gained its objective and destroyed the piling approach to the mole.

Storming parties from the Vindictive and the ferryboats attacked under an extremely heavy fire and fought with the greatest gallantry, maintaining their position alongside the mole for an hour and causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for the storming and demolition parties on the mole were the enemy forces holding it and the battery upon it, as well as the destroyer and submarine depots and the large seaplane base upon it. After re-embarking their landing parties the aforesaid three vessels withdrew. This attack primarily was intended to engage the attention of the garrison on the mole, thereby allowing the block ships to enter the harbor. The casualties to the personnel, as expected in a hazardous adventure of the kind, were heavy in proportion to the number of men engaged. The British losses reported are one destroyer sunk by gunfire and two coastal motor boats and two launches missing.

The German War Office states that the British raid at Ostend and Zeebrugge was frustrated. Only forty men landed on the mole, according to the announcement, and these were killed or captured. (The captain of the Vindictive stated that 500 men were landed.) Beyond damage caused to the mole by a torpedo, the German statement adds, the harbor works and coast batteries at Zeebrugge were undamaged. One German torpedoboot suffered slight damage.

Officers of the Navy on duty in Washington have manifested great interest in the news of the British raid, and great satisfaction has been expressed over its at least partial success, as well as the intimation it carries that increased and aggressive activity in naval operations may be expected. For a long time there has been a feeling among officers of the Navy that it is about time for action of the type shown in this raid.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Versailles Inter-Allied War Committee, according to an official dispatch from France on April 22, is to be constituted as follows: President, General Belin, France; members General: Sackville-West, Great Britain; General Dirobilant, Italy, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, United States. General Belin succeeds General Weygand, who will be chief aid to General Foch.

British casualties reported during the week ending April 20 totaled 12,368, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 575; men, 1,639. Wounded or missing—Officers, 2,173; men, 7,981.

The Government Man-Power Resolution, which abolishes exemptions under the Military Service Act in the ages specified and gives the Minister of Militia power to call men to the colors as necessity demands, passed both houses of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa on April 19. The passage of the measure will be followed by the immediate calling to the colors of all unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of twenty and twenty-two years, inclusive, and if enough men are not procured in this call, those between nineteen and twenty-three, unmarried and widowers without children, will next be called.

The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed on April 21. Analysis of the bombardment on that date shows that shells have fallen on seventeen days since March 23, and that with the figures for two days missing 118 persons were killed and 230 injured. Paris was shelled by nine German batteries from Jan. 5 to Jan. 27, 1917, during which period 105 Parisians were killed and 369 injured.

British light forces operating in Heligoland Bight on April 20 obtained touch with German light forces, who retired, says a British official report, behind the mine fields. A few shots were exchanged at an extreme range. One enemy destroyer was observed to be hit. All the British ships returned without casualties.

The British Admiralty announced on April 24 that it will no longer issue a weekly list of shipping losses, but will substitute a monthly report on the Thursday following the 21st of each month. The Italian statement of the same date says that one steamer of more than 1,500 tons and one steamer of less tonnage were sunk during the week ending April 20 by mines or submarines.

Karl Bleistren, a German military writer in the Neu-europa, declares the German losses on the west front between August, 1914, and August, 1917, totaled 2,604,961 in killed and prisoners. On the east front, he said, the total killed and prisoners were 1,484,550. German writers estimate the grand total of German killed and prisoners, adding those dying of illness and wounds and the casualties in colonial and naval fighting, etc., at 5,006,000. German writers estimate the German losses between August, 1917, and Jan. 31, 1918, as 367,450 killed and taken prisoners on both fronts.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 15, 1918, on account of the age limit. His last post of duty was in Washington, D.C. Colonel Ludlow, who served several tours of duty in the Philippines, including duty there during the insurrection, was born in Pennsylvania, April 15, 1854, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. as a second lieutenant June 15, 1876, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He reached the grade of captain, 6th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, April 14, 1903; lieutenant colonel, Jan. 25, 1907, and colonel in 1908. Among other services he took part in suppressing the railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania in 1877, and was on Lieutenant Wheeler's explorations west of the 100th Meridian May 6, 1878, to June 1, 1879. He has served at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics, and also in the Philippines. He is the author of "Elements of Trigonometry," 1888, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1888.

Major Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 15 on account of disability incident thereto. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, Aug. 1, 1890, having served in the Spanish War as a captain of the 6th Missouri Volunteers. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and has been on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Major Gordon is a native of Missouri.

Announcement was made on April 22 from the office of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania of the retirement on April 17, of Col. Harry C. Trexler, quartermaster of the Pennsylvania National Guard, on account of the age limit. Colonel Trexler has been associated with the Pennsylvania National Guard for many years and has rendered most efficient service as a staff officer, writes a correspondent. During the mobilization of the Pennsylvania division for the Mexican border service and also for the present war, his keen activity and sound judgment were necessary to accomplish the speedy equipment and movement of the troops to the point of concentration. His work has been repeatedly commended by Army officers, and the War Department advised him of its appreciation of his services and his attitude in making business sacrifices to assume part of the burdens with which it is confronted. Colonel Trexler is a resident of Allentown, Pa., and is one of the country's leading cement manufacturers and lumbermen. He is known as the "Farmer King" of Pennsylvania, where in Lehigh county he is cultivating many thousand acres of soil, breeding cattle and horses, propagating buffalo, elk and deer, and hatching millions of trout yearly. In spite of his many activities at home he has always been one of the first to appear on the field at the nation's call to lend his personal services.

RECENT DEATHS.

The body of Col. Raynal C. Bolling, O.R.C., formerly chief counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, has been found on the battlefield in France, shot through the heart. No details of the manner in which he met his death were given in the message which was received at Washington, April 20. Colonel Bolling was reported missing on April 15 after he had gone to the front to observe the operations of the airplanes.

Col. Thomas Diamond, president of the 7th N.Y. Veterans, died suddenly in his home, No. 20 West 73d street, New York city, April 22. He was vestryman of All Angels' Church, president of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, director of the Bank for Savings and of the Mutual Bank. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Pilgrims of the United States, the West End Association and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.

Capt. Braxton Bigelow, 170th Field Co., Royal Engrs., son of Major John Bigelow, U.S.A., retired, who was reported missing on July 23, 1917, was killed in action on that night, according to word received by Major Bigelow, at 21 Cleveland avenue, New Brunswick, N.J. Captain Bigelow was a mining engineer engaged in operations in the mountains of Peru when the war began. He returned to New York, and the day after Christmas, 1914, he sailed for England. His first service was with the American Ambulance Field Service, and later he went to Serbia with a hospital unit. For bravery and unselfish work he received a medal. Returning to England in April, 1916, he obtained a commission in the British army as lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and was sent to the front. Later he was transferred to the Engineers, and early in the summer he was promoted to be captain. In August Captain Bigelow was slightly wounded and received six weeks' leave. After his return to France he was near Lens when there was a suspicion that the Germans were engaged in mine work at a particular point in his sector. On the night of July 23 Captain Bigelow volunteered to head a small party of sappers to investigate. He never returned. A private reported having seen the captain going along a trench. Captain Bigelow was mentioned in dispatches for bravery and distinguished service.

Cable advices received in New York city April 19, stated that Capt. James Ely Miller, S.R.C., who was reported missing, had been killed in action on March 9, 1918. Captain Miller was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1904. He entered the first Plattsburg camp in the summer of 1915. Several months ago he sailed for France, and took charge of organizing a flying field for American aviators.

Second Lieut. Lawrence S. Ayer, F.A.R.C., whose home was in Fitchburg, Mass., was killed in action in France on April 20, according to information received by his uncle, William E. Ayer. Lieutenant Ayer was graduated from Dartmouth in 1916 and was commissioned at Plattsburg.

Second Lieut. William G. Lasch, Field Art., U.S.A., was killed at Macon, Ga., April 19, 1918, when an Army truck turned over on its way back to Camp Wheeler from the Artillery range. Five privates were injured. Lieutenant Lasch's home was in Macon.

Dr. Weems Ridout Winchester, who is the father of Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, wife of Major Atkins, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., died at Macon, Ga., on April 16, 1918.

Mrs. Henrietta King Atwood, wife of the late Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Atwood, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died suddenly at Chicago, Ill., on April 16, 1918. Mrs. Atwood is the mother of Miss Alice B. Atwood, Edwin K. At-

wood and Elise H. Atwood. The temporary interment will be at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

Mrs. Fanny Louisa Adams, widow of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Adams, U.S.A., died at New York city on April 17, 1918.

A letter of sympathy on the death of his son was received by Col. Fred Feigl, editor of the Tammany Times of New York city, from Secretary of War Baker on April 18 which said: "On my return to Washington I am shocked to learn of the death of your brave and devoted son, Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, killed in action on March 21 on the battlefields of France. Just a few days before his death I saw Lieutenant Feigl and learned from him, as I did from other American officers with whom I conversed, the splendid spirit of confidence and courage with which the American Army is inspired. He was in all respects the type and exemplar of the best in American spirit and action. His death is a loss to the Army, but it adds the name of a soldier who died doing his duty fearlessly to the list of those who are making the great sacrifice in order that freedom may be preserved for the sons of men. For your personal loss there can be little consolation, but you can rejoice that you have been permitted to make this contribution to the greatest cause in which man can struggle, and that your brave boy knew the worth of the cause for which he fought and counted its dangers as nothing if only the right might prevail."

Mrs. Caroline Hilles Edie, wife of Capt. John R. Edie, U.S.N., retired, died at Marseilles, France, on April 14, 1918.

William Campbell Glasgow, six-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow, Coast Art., U.S.A., died recently at Lawrence Hospital, New London, Conn.

The remains of Montgomery Meigs Alger, son of the late Prof. P. R. Alger, U.S.N., were interred at Annapolis in the Naval Cemetery April 25. Mr. Alger died in Philadelphia April 23. He was twenty-one years of age, and was a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1916, but resigned from the Service on account of his health. No one at Annapolis knew of his illness until the family was advised of his demise. His mother went at once to Philadelphia. A telegram had been sent to Annapolis about him under the name of Montgomery Alger, and could not be delivered on account of the mistake, as no one who saw the dispatch could unravel its meaning.

DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

The following deaths of officers were reported by the War Department for the week ending April 22:

Capt. Peter L. Keogh, Ernest E. Weibel, James E. Miller, Richard C. Hill and Clement E. Laws.

First Lieuts. John A. Lange, Henry R. Knight, Toney E. Hunter, Herbert S. Richey, Donald Huguenin and William G. Lasch.

Second Lieuts. Robert B. Markham, Leo John Nugent, Roland John Winterton and Arthur B. Warren.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Cadet Flyer Roger W. Patterson, attached to the U. S. Army Aviation School at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn., fell from his airplane while flying at a height of about 1,000 feet April 23 and was killed. The accident occurred near Woodstock, Tenn., a suburb. Patterson was flying alone and apparently lost control of his machine when it fell into a tail spin. His home was in Mineola, L.I.

Lieut. A. J. France, A.S.S.O.R.C., was drowned in Gatun Lake, Panama, April 24. A hydro-airplane in which he was flying caught fire at a height of 3,000 feet. It came down safely, but Lieutenant France was drowned while attempting to swim ashore. Lieutenant Evans, who was piloting the machine, escaped.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shepard, jr., of No. 969 Park avenue, New York city, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Sheppard, to Ensign Charles Lane Poor, jr., U.S.N., son of Prof. Charles Lane Poor, of Columbia University.

First Lieut. David R. Kilduff, U.S.M.C., of Berkeley, Cal., and Miss Kathleen Rogers, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married at Fredericksburg, Va., on April 8, 1918.

Mrs. Lillorah B. Long announces the marriage of her daughter, Marion Scholl, to Lieut. Wayne W. Weaver, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on April 13, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys, to Lieut. George F. Bloomquist, 40th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Riley, Kas. The wedding will take place in the early fall.

Miss Clara Tyson, only daughter of Mrs. A. E. Young, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lieut. Charles Rust Lynch, 144th Field Art., U.S.N.G., only son of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were married at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill., on April 20, 1918, in the presence of the family and near relatives. After a short wedding trip, Lieut. and Mrs. Lynch will be at home in San Diego, Cal., where Lieutenant Lynch is stationed at Camp Kearny.

First Lieut. Robert Watson Claiborne, U.S.M.C., of Petersburg, Va., and New York, and Miss Virginia Spotswood McKenney, daughter of Mrs. William Robertson McKenney, of Petersburg, Va., were married on April 13, 1918, in Petersburg. Miss McKenney is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College in the class of 1908. Lieutenant Claiborne is a graduate of the University of Virginia, class of 1909, Princeton and Columbia Law School, and was formerly with the law firm of Curtis Mallet-Prevost and Colt, 30 Broad street. He is president of the New York Legal Society, member of the Academy of Political Science, and a member of Calumet, Fencers and Delta Kappa Epsilon Clubs.

Dr. and Mrs. William C. Holloper announce the marriage of their daughter, Sara Marguerite, to Capt. John Hawley Larned, U.S.A., on April 10, 1918, at Merion, Pa. Captain Larned is stationed at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, as commandant of cadets.

Capt. Leslie Shaw, of the British army, and Miss Josephine Rice, daughter of Edmond Rice, were married in St. Luke's Church, Tacoma, Wash., on April 10, 1918. The bride is the niece of Col. Sedgewick Rice, U.S.A., and a cousin of Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, and is a member of one of Tacoma's most prominent families.

Lieut. Henry Schieffelin Clark, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Atkinson Dudley, member of a Southern family, were married at Old Point Comfort, Va., April 18, 1918.

In the party at the ceremony were his mother, Mrs. Henry Schieffelin Clark, of New York city, and his brothers, Lieut. F. Douglas Clark, U.S.A., and Mr. William L. Clark, U.S.M.C. Lieutenant Clark was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1915. His father, Major Henry Schieffelin Clark, O.R.C., who died a few weeks ago, was treasurer of the drug firm of Schieffelin and Company, and a former well-known officer of the N.G.N.Y., who was most highly esteemed.

Lieut. William E. Whittington, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Anna Louise Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland Moore, of No. 451 West End avenue, New York city, were married April 20, 1918, in San Francisco, Cal. As the bridegroom was unable to obtain leave long enough to go to New York the bride and her mother went to San Francisco for the ceremony. Lieutenant Whittington was graduated from West Point in 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett Peck, of Hornell, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Lieut. Robert Robinson, 48th U.S. Inf.

Col. and Mrs. James Postell Jervey, Engrs., N.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jean Postell, to Capt. Alexander Shepherd Quintard, 8th Field Art., U.S.A., on April 20, 1918, at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. William H. Harrison, U.S.M.C., and Miss B. Mae Hopkins, of Miami, Fla., were married at Baltimore, Md., on March 30, 1918.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on April 20, 1918, in Leavenworth, Kas., when Miss Claire Elizabeth Besel was united in marriage to Capt. Jesse Peyton Greene, U.S. Inf., stationed at Del Rio, Texas. The service was performed by Rev. R. K. Pooley, rector of St. Paul's. The attendants were Miss Grace Hurley, as maid of honor. Miss Verna Thompson and Miss Anne Cooper, both of Kansas City, Mo., acted as bridesmaids. Captain Greene chose the bride's brother, Mr. Edward Besel, of Flint, Mich., as his best man, and Mr. Otto Rothenberger and Mr. Ira Kennedy, of Fort Worth, Texas, as groomsmen and little Miss Virginia Lee Blochberger was flower girl. The bride wore a gown of white satin and Georgette crepe trimmed with passementerie and pearls. The skirt was fashioned short length and the train adjusted from the shoulders was of satin. Her long tulle veil was placed on the head with a band of pearls and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. The marriage was followed by an informal reception in the vestry of the church, after which the members of the bridal party proceeded to the bride's home on Columbia avenue, where a supper was served. Capt. and Mrs. Greene left later for the South to visit his brothers in Fort Worth, Dallas and Houston before going to his station at Del Rio. Mrs. Greene traveled in a tailored suit of blue serge with blouse of pink Georgette crepe and her hat was of black milan braid trimmed with wings.

A Navy wedding of interest was that of Miss Heather Pattison Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and Lieut. Myron Wells Hutchinson, U.S.N., which took place on April 20, 1918, at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander MacColl, D.D., of the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride was charming in a beautiful gown of tulle and white satin, with satin court train, and tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Margaret Cunningham Baxter, who wore a lovely gown of shaded blue and maize chiffon, with yellow satin jacket, and carried yellow irises and maiden-hair fern. The best man was Lieut. J. L. Kenworthy, U.S.N., and the six Navy ushers were Lieuts. C. E. VanHook, E. W. Mills, B. P. Flood, G. J. Shrader, J.C. Tyler and Paymaster Hill. After the ceremony the ushers followed the old Navy custom of forming an arch with crossed swords under which the bridal party passed. The Rose Room, in which the ceremony took place, was beautifully decorated with sweet peas and palms and the reception rooms were filled with daffodils and narcissus, a most springlike effect, while a number of flags lent a military aspect to the occasion. Immediately after the ceremony an informal reception was held, about 150 guests being present. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Worthington, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. C. Baxter and Miss Baxter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. D. Adams, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Murdock, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. Alton C. Hodgson, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. G. J. Fieberger, U.S.A., and Miss Fieberger; Admiral Tappan, U.S.N., commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C. The bride followed the Navy custom of cutting the wedding cake with her husband's sword, and the bride and groom each wore a tiny sprig of white heather from the moors of Invernesshire, Scotland, the Scotch emblem of good luck. The bride's grandfather on her mother's side was the late Hugh Macmillan, D.D., LL.D., well known author and clergyman of Scotland. The grandfathers of both the bride and groom fought in the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Roach announce the marriage of their daughter, Betsy Ware, to Lieut. Leonard Corydon Barrell, 24th U.S. Inf., on March 15, 1918, at Midway, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Barrell are at home at Columbus, N.M.

In the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, April 24, 1918, Lieut. Charles Campbell Holiday, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., was married to Miss Lucille Rivers, of New York city. They left at once for San Francisco to take the next transport for Manila. Lieutenant Holiday has been at Camp Sherman since last September.

Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, daughter of Mrs. William Graves Bates, wife of Col. William G. Bates, U.S.N.G., on duty at Spartanburg, S.C., was married in New York city April 21, 1918, in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square. Colonel Bates, stepfather of the bride, came from Spartanburg, S.C., to give her away. He commands the 59th Pioneer Regiment. Chaplain William T. Crocker, N.A., 59th Pioneer Regiment, and previously rector of the Church of the Epiphany, came from Spartanburg to officiate. Bishop Frederick Courtenay gave the blessing. The bride, who was without bridesmaids, wore a dress of dark blue cloth and a black picture hat. The best man was Mr. Edwin Dickinson. Lieutenant Groesbeck is stationed at Camp Dix, N.J. The bride's father was the late Effingham Lawrence Johnson, of New York city. She is a niece of Mr. Bradish Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ludlow announced the engagement of their daughter, Louise Hunt, to Capt. Reuben McBrayer, Med. Corps, N.A., on April 18, 1918, at Winston-Salem, N.C. Captain McBrayer is on duty with the 30th Division at Camp Sevier, S.C.

The marriage in Paris, France, of Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton Don, of Saratoga Springs, and Lieut. Louis Rodman Mack, A.S.S.R.C., formerly president of the Packard Motor Car Company, took place April 20, 1918. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice J. W. Houghton, of Saratoga Springs, went to

France in January with Miss Florence Hathorn, of that city, a driver with the women's motor car unit of a French society.

Capt. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, O.R.C., and Miss Anna Mary Christian, of Minneapolis, Minn., were married in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1918, at the home of the groom's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss. The Rev. James L. Gordon officiated. Only members of the families were present. Captain Auchincloss is on duty in Washington. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John A. Christian.

Lieut. Henry B. Smith, E.O.R.C., on duty with the 43d Engineers, and Miss Judith Russell were married in New York city, April 18, 1918, at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters. The bride is the daughter of the late William Heppburn Russell, who was Commissioner of Accounts of New York city when the late Seth Low was Mayor.

The wedding of Major Eric Fisher Wood, O.R.C., and the Baroness Vera de Ropp, the daughter of the Baron and Baroness Alfred de Ropp, of Los Angeles, Cal., took place in New York city April 22, 1918, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Major Wood is assistant chief of staff to Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, commanding the 83d Division, N.A., at Camp Sherman, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by Capt. Alleyne C. Howell, senior chaplain at Camp Sherman.

Capt. David Fleming, 302d Inf., N.A., and Miss Ruth Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Forrest Peabody, were married on April 20, 1918, at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Harris Goodell, sister of the bride, in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y. The Rev. O. T. Barnes officiated.

Ensign Gilbert L. Pitcairn, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Juanita de Gau Riva, daughter of Mrs. Grace Rowland Riva, of No. 135 West Fifty-eighth street, New York city, were married at Sherry's in New York city April 20, 1918, by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, of Orange, N.J.

Miss Alice Edna Seitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seitz, of South Orange, N.J., was married April 20, 1918, to Lieut. Alexander W. Yereance, 305th Engrs., N.A., in Trinity Presbyterian Church, South Orange. A reception followed.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert C. Duval, jr., U.S.R., have arrived at Camp Lee, Va.

Lieut. Col. James H. Como, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. F. H. Sage in Middletown, Conn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, N.A., were hosts at a dinner on April 20 in Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., and young daughter, Hallie, are established at Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Jadwin, wife of Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, N.A., is located at 1308 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., have returned from their honeymoon and arrived in Washington.

Mrs. Chaffin, wife of Major Andrew D. Chaffin, U.S.A., is visiting President and Mrs. Sparks at the State College, Pa.

A picture of Mrs. Marley, wife of Major James P. Marley, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Star for April 21.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. W. McIver, N.A., have as their guest their son, Lieut. J. W. McIver, U.S.A., in Columbia, S.C.

Major and Mrs. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., have arrived in Washington. Major Leonard has just returned from duty in France.

Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Col. Frank M. Caldwell, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon, followed by a matinee party on April 20 in Washington.

A son, Edwin Corey Stanton, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin L. Stanton, Field Art. R.C., at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 16, 1918.

Mrs. W. C. Koenig and children are living at the Suburban Apartments, Baltimore, Md., during the absence of Major Koenig, U.S.A., abroad.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, sang a selection of songs at the meeting of the Junior Auxiliary of the Red Cross on April 20 in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. James Quayle have returned to Cleveland, Ohio, after a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Brett, wife of Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, N.A., in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Col. George D. Moore, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 611 West 111th street, New York, during her husband's absence in France.

Mrs. Maxon S. Lough is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Guthrie, in Fargo, N.D., during the absence of Captain Lough, U.S.A., with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mrs. Warren Dean, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Zimmermann, in Minneapolis, has joined her husband, Lieut. Col. Warren Dean, 306th Cav., N.A., at Fort Clark, Texas.

A son, Kenneth Kent Rader, was born to Major and Mrs. Ira Adelbert Rader, Av. Sec., Signal Corps, U.S.A., on April 14, 1918, at Summit, N.J. Major Rader is in command of an aviation school, "somewhere in France."

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kelleher, Signal Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Patricia, on April 18, 1918, at the Lying-in Hospital, New York. Mrs. Kelleher before her marriage was Miss Helen Radley, of New York city. She will be with her sister, Mrs. Philip B. Connolly, wife of Major Connolly, M.C., U.S.A., at 1432 University avenue, New York city, while Captain Kelleher is abroad.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Cincinnati on May 1 at Hotel Gibson. A banquet will be held at 6:30 o'clock. The following officers will be elected and installed. Commander, Lieut. George P. Welch, adjutant, 10th Vt. V.I., Cleveland; senior vice commander, Major George B. Fox, 75th O.V.I., Cincinnati; junior vice commander, Brevet Major Webster J. Colburn, U.S.V., Chattanooga, Tenn.; recorder, Capt. John Milton Blair, 24 Ky. V.I., Cincinnati; registrar, Mr. Frederick W. Hinkle; treasurer, Mr. John B. Childe; chancellor, Mr. Coleman Avery; chaplain, Capt. George A. Thayer, 2d Mass. V.I.; council, Major Frank J. Jones, Capt. J. W. Wilshire, Mr. Louis K. DeBus, Mr. John J. O'Dowd, Mr. Sumner M. Cross.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore C. Gerber, U.S.A., have arrived at Newport News, Va.

Mrs. Nolan, wife of Major Daniel A. Nolan, Inf., N.A., has arrived in Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Col. De W. Wilcox, U.S.A., is passing a time in Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Will H. Point, N.A., are located at 1801 Sixteenth street, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. B. Arnett, U.S.M.C., have returned to Quantico, Va., after a stay in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Berry, wife of Col. Daniel G. Berry, U.S. Inf., is located at 196 Grand avenue, Englewood, N.J.

Mrs. Smalley, wife of Major Henry R. Smalley, U.S. Cav., and son are located at the Cairo, Washington.

Mrs. Farr, wife of Col. O. W. B. Farr, U.S.A., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle in Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Reeves, wife of Capt. J. M. Reeves, U.S.N., and two sons are located at 5915 Greene street, Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. J. S. Switzer, jr., is the guest of her parents-in-law, Col. and Mrs. John Singleton Switzer, U.S.A., in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Mills, wife of Major Willis E. Mills, U.S. Inf., has arrived at Malone, N.Y., where she will spend the summer months.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter F. Worthington, U.S. N., have returned to Washington after a brief stay in West Point, N.Y.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., are stopping at the Willard, Washington, before leaving for New Bedford, Mass.

Mrs. Foley, wife of Major Frank C. Foley, U.S. Inf., is the guest of her brother, Mr. Robert M. Judson, at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. Cowan, wife of Col. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. Houston, have joined Colonel Cowan in Shrewsbury, N.J.

Miss May Sue Donaldson, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, N.A., of Washington, is visiting friends in the South.

Mrs. Burnham, wife of Brig. Gen. William P. Burnham, N.A., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Curtis, at 1634 S street, Washington.

Mrs. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood, wife and daughter of Major R. R. Wood, U.S.A., are stopping at the Horse Shoe Nook, Herkimer, N.Y.

Mrs. Rivet, wife of Capt. J. D. Rivet, U.S. Inf., is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Stout, at 226 South Grove avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Gen. and Mrs. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., were honor guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. William Eches Fendall on April 18 at Quantico, Va.

Mrs. Surles, wife of Capt. Alexander Day Surles, U.S. Cav., and son, Alexander, have arrived in El Paso, Texas, where they are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gaines.

Twin sons, Preston Tyler McCalib and David Embree McCalib, were born to Lieut. and Mrs. David Preston McCalib, U.S. Inf., D.O.L., at Belton, Texas, on April 9, 1918.

A daughter, grandchild of Major G. E. Griffin, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., was born to Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., on April 17, 1918.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, N.A., have leased a residence at Laurel, Md. Major Kuhn and the officers of his staff entertained at a dance on April 19 at Camp Meade, Md.

Major Bernon Prentice, O.R.C., of New York, has received the Italian War Service Medal for organizing and directing the American Red Cross Ambulance Service at the Italian front.

Mrs. Poore, wife of Brig. Gen. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Major D. A. Robinson, U.S.A., are established at 609 North College street, Charlotte, N.C.

Mrs. John L. Riboldoff, wife of Lieutenant Riboldoff, U.S.N., and daughter will make their home at 8 Brookland Court, Charleston, W. Va., during Lieutenant Riboldoff's tour of duty at sea.

Miss Marjorie Piper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., is visiting the Misses Abbott, daughters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbott, N.A., at the Washington Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Wells, U.S.M.C., who have been stopping at the Astor, New York city, have arrived in Washington and are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wells, at the Woodley, Washington.

A cablegram was sent to Capt. Willis C. Strange, Q.M.R.C., "somewhere in France," announcing the birth of a daughter, Mildred Lindsey, on April 18, 1918. Mrs. Strange is at 1116 Elmwood avenue, Columbus, S.C.

Mrs. Norton, wife of Capt. Paul J. Norton, Inf., N.G., now in France, spent Sunday at Hotel Astor with her son, 1st Lieut. John H. Norton, 47th U.S. Inf., class of 1918, U.S.M.A. Mrs. Norton is from Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Fuqua, General Staff, N.A., is making an extended visit with her parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford, U.S.A., 3592 Front street, San Diego, during Colonel Fuqua's absence abroad.

Mrs. Dowling, wife of Surg. George B. Dowling, U.S. N., formerly Miss Ada Littleton Chapman, who was married in Washington April 15, will be permitted to continue her course in nursing at the George Washington Hospital, where she will graduate this June with the class of 1918.

Col. William A. Shunk, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, gave a luncheon on April 18 in honor of the five officers of the Imperial Army of Japan who recently left Tokio to visit the Allied nations and who were his guests while visiting the post. The luncheon was served in a private dining room of the officers' mess. The decorations were "carried on" in the red and white. On the table the center-piece was a large basket of white and red roses. Red and white ribbons fastened to the handle held the flags of Japan and the United States. The menu cards tied with red and white cord were printed in a unique fashion and presented the following: A War-Time Luncheon—Fruit lunch (the Sammies); clam bouillon (a shell attack); chicken croquettes, potatoes (entrenched); asparagus, rice-in-peppers (over-the-top); salad, stuffed tomatoes, lettuce, cheese (camouflaged); ice cream baskets, strawberry-filled cakes (Liberty style); prohibition ale (no wire entanglements); coffee, tea, cigarettes, cigars (Victory-to-the-Allies). The guests were Col. Shiu Satol, Lieut. Col. Z. Ouakayama, Major A. Hata, Capt. M. Suzuki, Military Engr. J. Kadooka and Cola Sedgwick Rice, Charles Miller, J. B. Allison and Majors William Carter and Miller.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. Jeter R. Horton, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Drum, wife of Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., has arrived in Indianapolis, Md.

Capt. John R. Dickson, A.G. Dept., N.A., is among the many officers serving in France.

Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, N.A., who went to France with Secretary Baker, has returned to Chevy Chase, Md.

A daughter, Nora Rita, was born to Capt. and Mrs. M. O'Connor, Q.M.R.C., at Groton, Mass., on April 21, 1918.

Mrs. C. C. Thomas, widow of Lieutenant Thomas, U.S. N., is at present at the Hotel Ramona, San Francisco, Cal.

A daughter was born to Ensign and Mrs. Frank Schlapp, U.S.N., at Hampton Roads, Va., on April 14, 1918.

A son, Sydney Smith Lee, jr., was born to Major and Mrs. S. S. Lee, U.S.M.C., at Norfolk, Va., on April 16, 1918.

Mrs. Robert Oliver Baush is at home with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Belt, jr., at 4829 Junius street, Dallas, Texas.

A daughter, Ruth Lucille Kelly, was born to Comdr. and Mrs. Edward J. Kelly, N.N.V., at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on April 8, 1918.

Mrs. Channing E. Delaplane, wife of Major Delaplane, N.A., is located at the Bancroft Hotel, Eighteenth and H street, Washington, D.C.

A son, George Ross Harrison, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William C. Harrison, 18th Field Art., U.S.A., on April 5, 1918, at Oakland, Cal.

Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., retired, his daughter, Mrs. Donnellan and her two children will be at the Cordova, Washington, after June 1.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is visiting Major and Mrs. Harry J. Cupper, British military mission, at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

An "officers' dance" will be held on the night of April 27 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, New York city, for the benefit of the American Women's Hospitals in Europe.

Mrs. McRae and daughter (family of Brig. Gen. James H. McRae, N.A.) are making their home for the summer at the Melbourne, 1933 Fremont avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

During the absence of Major John J. Burleigh, U.S. Inf., in France, Mrs. Burleigh and her two little daughters are with her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y.

Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick, N.A., have moved into their new home at 3409 Lowell street, N.W., Cleveland Park, Washington, where Miss Florence Helmick has joined them for the end of the year.

Mrs. Mullay, wife of Col. P. H. Mullay, U.S.A., will make her home in Chicago, while Colonel Mullay is in France. She is now the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. R. Stephens, at 5512 University avenue.

Mrs. Walter E. Gunster and her two children have rented a furnished home at 19 Riverview avenue, Battle Creek, Mich., to be near Major Gunster, U.S.A., who is camp quartermaster at Camp Custer.

Among the officers who were guests of the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., the past week were Major La V. L. Gregg, U.S.A., and family; General Claudon and Captain De Courtivon, of the French army.

To the list of members of the Society of the Cincinnati who are in the Services a correspondent adds the name of Capt. Henry Henley Chapman, Inf., U.S.A., who is a member of the Maryland Branch.

Mrs. C. E. Dentler, Miss Jeannette Dentler and Master Robert G. Dentler arrived at the Pine Terrace Inn, Dover, N.J., on April 19, from their home in Portland, Ore., to be near Colonel Dentler, 42d U.S. Inf.

Among the Army and Navy guests at the Hotel Astor the past week were Brig. Gen. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U.S.A.; Col. S. W. Roessler, U.S.A.; Comdr. and Mrs. R. Henderson, U.S.N., and Lieut. F. J. Comerford, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., retired, who has been in command of the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco, has been ordered relieved by Major Gen. Charles G. Treat, N.A., now commanding at Camp Sheridan, Ala.

A reception was tendered to Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U.S.N., commandant, Fourth Naval District, and Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., commandant, Philadelphia Navy Yard, at the Bellevue-Stratford, on April 19, by the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mathew E. Saville, wife of Colonel Saville, N.A., is making her home at Hotel Bonneville, Tacoma, Wash., while Colonel Saville is with the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash. Their two sons are at school, the elder at West Point Military Academy and the younger at Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane, Wash.

The monthly meeting of the class of 1907, U.S.M.A., took place in Washington, D.C., on April 20, at the Powhatan Hotel. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bane, Major and Mrs. Sullivan, Major and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Murray, Colonel Steese and Majors Harrison, Crafton and Palmer.

Lieut. Col. Dennis P. Quinlan, Judge Advocate General's Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Manila, P.I., was in Maccabees, Pampanga, March 15, where the people pledged to form a battalion of National Guard with band. This pledge was made during the town's annual fiesta celebration. There were many distinguished visitors, among them, Governor Ventura, Archbishop O'Dougherty and other guests. Over the entrance to the town a huge sign blazoned forth this greeting: "Welcome Home to Colonel Quinlan." At a big meeting in the plaza there was an assemblage of 5,000 people, among them 500 Maccabee soldiers from the Scouts and Constabulary, many of whom had served under Colonel Quinlan. Speeches were made by Governor Ventura, General Jones, of the National Guard, town officials and Colonel Quinlan. In the evening a banquet was held at which the pledge of Maccabee troops for the National Guard was made. It was asserted in ringing tones of loyalty that the Maccabee people were ready to respond to any call made upon them. The first native soldiers of the islands, enlisted in American ranks, were Maccabees gathered into a quartermaster corps by Colonel Quinlan in May, 1899. Colonel Quinlan commanded them in campaigns under Lawton, Young, Funston, Grant and Wheaton all the way from Camarines to the Cagayan valley. They left fifty-eight dead and wounded on the fields of battle and their commander himself wounded five times.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustus Norton announce the birth of a son, John Norton, born April 14, 1918, at Fort Monroe, Va.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. William Washington Vaughn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on April 18, 1918, at Allentown, Pa.

A daughter, Laura Harris Ellis, was born to the wife of Capt. E. D. Ellis, 16th U.S. Cav. (U.S.M.A., 1915), at Mercedes, Texas, April 19, 1918.

Mrs. Homer B. Grant, of 189 Bay State Road, Boston, entertained at luncheon on April 24 for Mrs. Harry C. Barnes and Miss Weisel, of Fort Warren, and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, of Brookline. After luncheon they attended the opera of "Aida" given by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The following were among the arrivals at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week: Lieut. Col. J. H. Petty, R. L. Carswell and C. E. Brigham, Major J. D. Elliott, Major C. H. Rice and Major and Mrs. Dwight K. Shurtleff, of the Army; Comdr. and Mrs. John P. Jackson and Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Penoyer, U.S.N.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of New York, will be held at the Manhattan Club, New York city, on Tuesday evening, April 30, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The distinguished guests of the commandery on that occasion will be Brig. Gen. Emilio Guglielmotti, military attaché of the Italian Embassy at Washington, D.C., who will exhibit the wonderful "Adamo" moving films, which picture scenes in the present Italian campaign in the Alps Mountains; Hon. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, and Capt. Ugo D'Annunzio, one of Italy's greatest aviators and son of the celebrated Italian poet, all of whom will deliver addresses on current war topics. After the meeting a buffet supper will be served.

CONGRESS NOTES.

The Army Field Clerk bill, S. 3153, published on page 1326, was reported favorably in the Senate April 26.

The Wadsworth amendment to the Overman bill, referred to in the Aircraft article on page 1327, was adopted in the Senate on April 26.

Favorable report was made in the House on April 26 on the bill, H.R. 9747, to provide temporary increased rank for officers of the U.S. Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy during the present war.

THE NAVY AND COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS.

Right to Commutation, but no Appropriation.

In response to a submission by the Secretary of the Navy of the question of the "conditions under which commissioned officers of the Navy will be entitled to commutation of quarters pursuant to S. 3863," the Comptroller rendered a decision on this matter a few days previous to the signing of the bill S. 3863 by the President on April 16. The bill as submitted to the Comptroller did not contain the amendment incorporated in it before its final passage, which added "commutation of heat and light" as well as commutation of quarters. This, however, in no way affects the principles laid down in the Comptroller's decision. The bill, which appears in full in the report of the proceedings of Congress on another page of this issue, provides that during the present emergency every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States on duty in the field with troops shall be furnished with living quarters, heat and light for a wife, child or dependent parents irrespective of personal quarters furnished him elsewhere or be paid commutation thereof.

The Comptroller points out that while such a statute in itself "could not be applicable to commissioned officers of the Navy on the active list, as it would not in express terms include them it would, however, by reason of existing legislation, by means of which the right of such officers to commutation of quarters is assimilated to that which is or may be acquired by law by officers of the Army, be equally applicable to them."

It is further stated that "by the enactment of such legislation such officers of the Navy would become possessed of the right to commutation of quarters which it would confer if 'on duty in the field' or 'on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.'" The Secretary of the Navy in his submission expressed his doubts "as to whether the duty of such officers on vessels of the Navy would be regarded as 'duty in the field' for the purpose of the application of such a statute." The Comptroller states that his office has always held that officers on duty on vessels are on duty "in the field," and this is still its view. But he adds that "while as officers on duty on vessels, as distinguished from on duty on shore, and therefore on 'duty in the field' for the purpose of this legislation, they might thus acquire a right to commutation of quarters, I am not aware of any existing appropriation for commutation of quarters with which to liquidate a claim thus created. Officers thus on duty on vessels of the Navy have public quarters on the vessels. The current appropriation for commutation of quarters for officers of the Navy is not available for the payment of commutation of quarters to officers separated from their shore stations and on duty on vessels on which quartered."

LOSSES OF U.S. FREIGHT SHIPS.

The Navy Department has been informed of the sinking of the U.S.S. Lake Moor by an enemy submarine about midnight on April 11 in European waters. Out of a total of ten officers and fifty-two members of the crew five officers and twelve of the crew have been reported as survivors. These have been landed at an English port. The Lake Moor was a new cargo steamer taken over by the Shipping Board and assigned to the account of the Navy in January, 1918. She was 4,500 tons displacement, built in the United States for a foreign firm and it was her first trip abroad. The officers on the Lake Moor who were saved, and who all belonged to the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, were: Lieut. Comdr. Kirchen J. Powers, commanding, Wilmington, N.C.; Lieuts. William D. Goodman, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Frank Pulaski, Chicago, Ill.; Ensigns George Bennett, Bushnell, Ill., and Allan Brown, Montclair, N.J.

Officers reported missing, who were all of the U.S.N. R.F., are the following: Lieut. Lewis W. Offutt, San Francisco, Cal.; Lieut. Thomas Kirk, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Ensign Sotirios Lissikos, Island of Thassos, Greece; Asst. Paymr. Claude B. Kriebel, Lansdale, Pa., and Machinist James A. McGourty, Worcester, Mass.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, U.S.N., April 20, stating that the Ameri-

can steamship Florence H. was blown up in a French port by an internal explosion on April 17 about midnight. First reports indicated that thirty-four out of her crew of about seventy-five were rescued. Most of these rescues were made by a U.S. destroyer, whose work Admiral Sims describes as "most gallant." A partial list of the survivors of the twenty-three composing the armed guard on the steamship Florence H. has been received by the Navy Department as follows: Aloysius Engelhardt, Leonard Johnson and Leonidas Livesay, all seamen, second class; John W. Rogers, seaman (signalman); Ray Smith and Horace C. Woodworth, electricians, third class. Livesay, Rogers, Smith and Woodworth were slightly burned in the explosion, but their injuries are not serious.

THE NEW CROSSES AND MEDALS.

The first of the recently authorized Distinguished Service Crosses was on exhibition in Washington during the past week. The approved design was submitted to the War Department by Capt. André Smith and Capt. Aymar E. Embury, 3d, of the Camouflage Section, and the model was made by Pvt. Gaetano Cecere, Co. B, 40th Engrs. (Camouflage Section), stationed at Camp American University, Washington. The cross is of bronze surrounded by oak leaves with the words "For Valor" across the top, and is worn suspended on a blue ribbon with a red and white border. The ribbon which is worn instead of the cross on the service uniform is of the same color as the ribbon of the cross. The crosses are being made by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia, and one hundred have been purchased by the War Department and sent to France to General Pershing for distribution when awarded to those who have won them.

The Distinguished Service Medal has not been exhibited, but the design shows on the obverse the American coat of arms pierced and mounted on a circle on which are the words "For Distinguished Service." On the reverse are the flags of the Allies surrounded by the insignia of the various branches of the military service. The ribbon from which it will be suspended is of white with a red and blue border. It is understood that this medal is to be struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia and it has not been decided whether it will be made of bronze or other metal and the enameling is still in doubt.

NEW FIELD ARTILLERY CAMP.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. Danford, F.A.N.A., has gone to Columbia, S.C., under orders to organize and assume command of Camp Jackson as a Field Artillery depot. The camp will eventually contain 30,000 or 40,000 men to be trained for the Field Artillery. Colonel Danford will organize schools both for officers and for enlisted men. He will have under him a few efficient officers and an excellent instructor corps in which will be included a number of officers from our Allied armies who have had actual experience in field artillery against the enemy as well as some of officers of the U.S. Army who have had similar experience.

Most of the officers in the camp will come from the graduates of the Third Officers' Training Camp, although through lack of equipment in these camps they have learned little of practical field work. The enlisted men will be selected for their adaptability for this service, and all of them will have had more or less time in the Army so that camp life will not be new to them.

At first many difficulties must be expected, for there is a shortage of field guns, there is little artillery harness available, and many difficulties must be overcome. It is believed that many motors will be employed to familiarize the men with what they may have to use on the other side. As is the case with the Coast Artillery School, the object in this camp is to carry the training of the men up to the same point that they would reach in the field training camps in France, so that when they arrive in France they will be ready to go to the firing line for that training which they can achieve only under fire from an enemy and which they must have before they can enter upon the full duties of Field Artillery in action.

The organization of a similar camp for heavy artillery training is noted on page 1313.

EX-N.G. OFFICERS AT TRAINING CAMPS.

The Militia Bureau of the War Department has announced the decision of the Secretary of War with reference to the admission of former National Guard officers at future training camps for student officers, and it is made plain that they must start in as second lieutenants. Major Gen. J. McI. Carter, chief of the Militia Bureau, has written to the Adjutant General of New York as follows:

"With respect to the attendance of former officers of the National Guard at future training camps, the Secretary of War has decided that the present military necessity makes it desirable that hereafter all original appointments of officers for duty with line troops be young, active men and commissioned in the grade of second lieutenant, and that all candidates, except where the Government is otherwise obligated, should enlist for the period of the war. The former training of those who have been officers of the National Guard should, if they are of suitable age, render them eligible for early selection for appointment."

"Regulations now require that all vacancies in divisions up to and including the grade of colonel shall be filled by selection, within any given division or larger tactical unit from officers in the next lower grade, and that vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by the appointment of enlisted men."

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the Government in a case argued by Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson, in defense of Elihu Root, charged with bad faith in the rescission of a war contract when the latter was Secretary of War, according to a statement issued by the Attorney General on April 23. The court affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in Salsfield v. The United States, to the effect that the contract for five and six inch wire-wound guns, let at the outbreak of the Spanish War, gave the Secretary power of rescission in case the gun did not pass certain tests satisfactorily, and that since the Secretary exercised that power in good faith the rescission was legal. The guns were to be tested with 300 rounds, muzzle

velocity 2,600 feet per second except the last five rounds, when the pressure should be 45,000 to 50,000 per square inch, the guns to endure this test satisfactorily to the department. The guns tested lasted through the test, but the size and shape of the bore varied during the firing and the final high pressures cracked certain parts of the breech mechanism. The department required that the gun be subjected to 100 additional rounds at Government expense, but the contractors declined that further test on the ground that the gun had already qualified under the specifications. The further provision that it should endure the test "satisfactorily" was construed by the court as leaving the matter to the judgment of the Secretary.

ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner, U.S.A., retired, who has been in command of the Hawaiian Department, has been ordered relieved by Major Gen. Augustus P. Blockson, N.A., and will return to the United States.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, U.S.A., in charge of the Army Recruiting Office at 88 Park place, Newark, N.J., in addition to attractive circulars on recruiting which give essential information as to men for special service and mechanics needed in various branches of the Service, has compiled a technical index prepared for use at his office. This index, we understand, has been adopted by the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., in whole or in part, in connection with his system of classifying technical men and mechanics who are subject to draft.

After careful consideration by the War Department it has been decided to locate Nitrate Plant No. 3, which will be composed of two units (3a and 3b) as follows: Plant 3a at Toledo, Ohio; Plant 3b at Elizabethtown, Ohio. These two half-units will equal, in capacity of production, the full unit now under construction in Sheffield, Ala., and known as Plant No. 2.

A Tank Corps camp, for the instruction of officers and men of the Tank Corps, has been established at Gettysburg, Pa.

Second Lieut. Clarence Hay, Nat. Army, has been assigned to duty as assistant to the military attaché of the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Willard, Q.M. Corps, has assumed command of the Quartermaster Corps training mobilization camp, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., relieving Col. F. L. Munson, Q.M. Corps. Colonel Munson is now on leave. Capt. J. H. Spengler, Q.M.R.C., is relieved from duty as adjutant and ordered to Washington, D.C., for duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. Capt. F. E. Parker, Q.M.C., N.A., formerly senior instructor, long course finance and accounting, at this camp, has been detailed as post adjutant.

Army Relief Society Meeting.

The Army Relief Society held its eighteenth annual meeting at 4 West 53d street, New York city, on April 24 and re-elected the following officers: Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, president; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, vice presidents; Mrs. Guy Howard, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Lamont, recording secretary, and Cornelius R. Agnew, treasurer. Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, made an address to the members, in the course of which he said that while the war would be won with the aid of the great material and physical resources of the Allies, the great deciding factor would be the spirit of the men in the Allied armies. "No doubt great progress has been made," Mr. Garrison said, "on both sides during the war in the manufacture of munitions and the inventing of devices and the perfecting of material machines of war, but after all, wars cannot be won by mere machines, but must be won by the side on which the spirit and intelligence of the common soldiers is the greatest. The Germans have the brute force and mass system, which they employ with varying success, but the Allies have the spirit and the courage that will win the war."

Camp A. A. Humphreys.

From Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., a correspondent writes: "Considerable confusion still exists as to the location and proper address of Camp Belvoir and Camp A. A. Humphreys. Camp Belvoir has gone out of existence as an independent camp. It is now known locally as sub-camp Belvoir, as it is located on the Camp A. A. Humphreys military reservation and is a part of Camp A. A. Humphreys. War Department orders refer to this camp as Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va. Accotink is a small village adjoining the reservation. The nearest railroad station is Accotink Station on the Washington Southern Railway (R. F. & P. Div.), a good four miles distant from camp headquarters. Belvoir, Va., is a small village and railroad station about forty miles west of Washington and at least that distance from here, and on another railroad line. As this camp has now its own post office, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., is sufficient postal address."

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., commanding the 77th Division at Camp Dix, N.J., has offered seventeen cups for efficiency in target practice, bayonet exercise, etc. A cup will be presented to the company in each of four Infantry regiments which makes the best general record on the target range. Other cups will be awarded the company in each regiment that shows the greatest proficiency in bayonet work. Four other cups will be awarded, one to the battalion in each regiment scoring the highest on points awarded for rifle shooting, close order drill, solution of tactical problems, shelter tent, camp, and inspection of equipment. A cup will be presented to the regimental machine gun company in the camp getting the best results in a set problem with ball ammunition. Two cups will be given to the best companies in the three machine gun battalions of the division. Another cup will be awarded to the regimental headquarters company that makes the best showing in a given problem with one-pound cannon, in 100-men rifle contest, semaphore signaling, buzzer test, Habion and Facine work, and in relaying verbal messages by eight men. There will also be a regimental cup, known as "The 78th Division Rifle Cup," for the best scores in a competitive target test between 500-men teams from each regiment.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., has officially com-

mended Major T. H. Shanton, commander of the Military Police, from the day of their arrival at camp in 1917 to April 1, 1918. As a result of his personal observation of the work of the Military Police of the division General O'Hanlon commends the officers and enlisted men for their zealous attention to duty, exemplary record of good conduct and efficiency. "The Military Police," he says, "have been able to perform the duties effectively and impartially and at the same time win and maintain the regard of our men."

Second Lieut. Simon F. Hauser, 104th Engrs. (N.J.), lost his right hand at Camp McClellan, Ala., April 19, by the premature discharge of a grenade. Every finger on the hand was blown off and amputation at the wrist was necessary. Lieutenant Hauser displayed rare nerve, walking to a waiting automobile and supervising the care of the injured arm en route to the base hospital.

Capt. Alfred Knapp, 337th Field Art., N.A., who was tried by a court-martial at Camp Dodge, Iowa, was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and to serve two years at the Disciplinary Barracks. He was found guilty of fraudulently converting to his own use \$312 of the company's fund of the Headquarters Company of the 337th Field Artillery. He was also found guilty of being absent without leave four days.

Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, N.A., formerly of the Missouri National Guard, is to be tried by a G.C.M. at Camp Mills, Garden City, N.Y. The charges allege card playing in which money was passed, and the use of liquor. General Donnelly was commissioned colonel of the 1st Regiment, Missouri National Guard, in May, 1914, and when Governor Gardner was elected in 1916 he was appointed adjutant general of Missouri. He was connected with the 1st Regiment for several years and appointed brigadier general, National Army, in 1917. At that time he was assigned to command of the 60th Infantry Brigade at Camp Doniphan, Okla. This camp held the 35th Brigade, National Guard, composed of Missouri and Kansas troops.

Owing to the shortage of the model 1903 rifle and the uncertainty of procuring any additional quantities from the Army in the near future, it has become necessary to procure a supply of the model 1917 rifle, shipments of which have been started to the Marine Corps Recruit Depots at Parris Island, S.C., and Mare Island, Cal., as well as to the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., and later, shipments will be made to the depot quartermasters, Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., as these rifles become available. It is the intention that all troops ordered to overseas duty be equipped with the model 1903 rifle, and that this rifle be issued at recruit depots as long as possible, and all Springfield rifles will be withdrawn from permanent posts of the Marine Corps in the United States and replaced immediately by the model 1917 rifle. These instructions temporarily rescind part of the instructions contained in Marine Corps orders, Par. 276, and men ordered to ships detachments will be transferred without rifles, bayonets and scabbards, and similarly men detached from duty aboard ships and ordered ashore will leave their rifles, bayonets and scabbards aboard ship, as ships detachments will retain the 1903 rifle for the present.

A new trench shotgun, to fire a charge of .00 buckshot, which has a diameter about .32 of an inch, has been perfected by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Under certain conditions of trench warfare it is believed it would be extremely valuable. Against an attempt to rush a trench a cartridge of buckshot of nine pellets, fired within a range of fifty yards, it is figured out would be more deadly than a .30 caliber bullet. It would be a case of nine shots to one and with a better chance of hitting the Germans. The gun is a short automatic single-barrel shotgun of the "pump" variety, which holds six paper shell cartridges in the magazine. The gun has a long bayonet, the muzzle of the barrel being provided with a second skin of steel which, being perforated and not quite touching the barrel proper, acts as a brace for the bayonet and owing to the free passage of air does not cause the barrel to get too hot. The shotgun is equipped with a leather sling so that it may be slung over the shoulder when desired. Shotgun and bayonet complete weigh only eight and three-quarter pounds. At forty yards the buckshot will go completely through a two-inch pine board.

The War Department has modified the instructions given under date of Feb. 27, 1918, regarding the issue of revolvers, caliber .45, model 1917, to officers and non-commissioned officers en route to Europe. New instructions provide that all organizations designated for overseas service should, prior to departure, be equipped with sufficient pistols or revolvers and ammunition and pertaining equipment therefor, for the enforcement of discipline. As far as available supply will permit, such issue should include one pistol or revolver for each officer and non-commissioned officer of said organizations for whom the pistol is prescribed in Tables of Organization. The requirements of discipline will be considered to have been met if, as a minimum, ten per cent. of the officers and non-commissioned officers referred to in preceding paragraph are thus armed. Such issue will include the unit allowance of ammunition for each pistol or revolver issued and pistol belts when available.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1335-1342.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 18, 1918.

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Frederick P. Keppel to be Third Assistant Secretary of War.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieut. James H. Loyda, M.R.C., to be first lieutenant, M.C.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 18, 1918.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

First Lieut. Wallace J. Redner, Inf., to be first lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from May 15, 1917.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Folsome B. Parlier, Cav., to be first lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from May 15, 1917.

Nomination received by the Senate April 22, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICER.

To be Brigadier General, with rank from April 18, 1918.
Col. Frank T. Hines, Gen. Staff, N.A., to be brigadier general.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 92, APRIL 19, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., is relieved from duty in office of depot quartermaster; to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., as department quartermaster, relieving Lieut. Col. Sherrard Coleman, Q.M.C.

Officers relieved from 60th Engrs. and to Camp Lee, Va., May 5, to O.G., for duty: Capt. C. B. Smith, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. H. K. Jackson, E.N.A.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Orth, E.N.A.

Officers relieved from 63d Engrs. and to Camp Lee, Va., May 5, to O.G. for duty: Capt. G. M. F. Randolph, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. H. A. Fudge, E.N.A.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Higgins, E.N.A.

Capt. C. W. Stolze, S.C., to Richmond, Va., and assume command of balloon general supply depot.

The following changes of officers in the C.A.C. are ordered: 2d Lieut. H. S. Dorman, C.A.R.C., from assignment to 62d Art. (C.A.C.); 2d Lieut. W. H. Arnold, Jr., C.A.R.C., is transferred from headquarters, 3d Art. Brigade, to 62d Artillery (C.A.C.); 2d Lieut. R. I. Heller, C.A.N.G., is assigned to headquarters, 33d Art. Brigade.

Capt. Robert Ferris, 1st, unassigned, is assigned to the 52d Infantry and will join.

Major W. W. Hamilton, retired, from duty at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., and to home.

NATIONAL ARMY.

The following appointments in the Medical Corps, N.A., with date of rank as indicated after their names, are announced: To be lieutenant colonels—Major M. Ashford, M.C., U.S.A., Jan. 1, 1918; Major A. C. Abbott, M.R.C., April 10, 1918. To be colonel—Lieut. Col. B. Brooke, M.C., U.S.A., April 10, 1918.

First Lieut. O. A. Dingman, E.N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., on May 5 for duty.

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., not later than May 5, 1918, as instructors: 1st Lieut. H. W. Marlow and C. H. Ray; 2d Lieut. H. H. Pierce and H. G. Wild.

First Lieut. C. L. Sherman and 2d Lieut. E. T. Smalley, Engrs., N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., May 5, 1918, for duty.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Miller, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Col. G. Sturtevant, Inf., N.A., from Camp Dodge, Ia., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 158th Depot Brigade.

RESERVE CORPS.

Major E. W. Browne, M.R.C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. L. W. Crehore to Camp Lee, Va., May 5; Capt. R. Potwal to Camp Lee, Va., May 1; Capt. F. T. Robson to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assigned to 518th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Brockman to Louisville, Ga.; 1st Lieut. E. T. Newcomer assigned to 22d Engrs., Camp Sherman, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Wilson assigned to 42d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C.; 1st Lieut. E. Ericson to Camp Gordon, Ga., relieving Capt. F. T. Robson, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Jones from assignment to 310th Engrs. and continued on his present duties.

S.O. 93, APRIL 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Second Lieut. F. L. Hoerner, P.S., retired, is placed on active duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Ord. Sergt. H. B. Carr, Regular Army (appointed April 20, 1918, from sergeant first class, O.D., N.A.), now at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to duty at present station.

Col. W. D. Chitty, S.C., is honorably discharged as colonel, S.C., only, is attached to 7th Cav., and will join.

Major A. L. Sneed, S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Baker, Q.M.C., N.A. (colonel, Q.M.C., U.S.A.) is honorably discharged as brigadier general, Q.M.C., N.A., only.

Second Lieut. G. E. Marshall, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than April 25, Small Arms Firing School, as mess officer.

First Lieut. L. S. Williams, San. Corps, N.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as camp medical supply officer.

First Lieut. J. H. Rader, San. Corps, N.A., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Officers assigned to 518th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Ga., and report May 1, 1918, for duty: 2d Lieut. J. C. Hipp, J. W. Lawler and E. G. Lyon, E.N.A.

Officers assigned to 520th Engrs., Camp Devens, Mass., for duty: Capt. C. E. Brown and W. E. Day; 1st Lieut. N. O. Peterson, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. T. M. Kellogg, E.N.A.

Officers assigned to 519th Engrs., Camp Devens, Mass., for duty: Capt. V. Anderson, W. N. Benkart and J. H. Bonner; 1st Lieut. G. C. Hanson, O. C. Lismann, G. W. Martin, J. F. McNeill, all E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. C. J. Hemmer, A. B. Juvenal, M. Kanan and J. Kautner, E.N.A.

Officers assigned to 521st Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. I. L. Daniels and C. S. Haley; 1st Lieut. E. S. Borgquist and W. Q. Gallaher, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. L. E. Andrews, R. W. Hage and B. P. Holt, E.R.C.; Lieut. W. F. Karl, E.R.C.

Officers assigned to 522d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Major J. Fisher, Capt. O. Hasbrouck and A. L. Lee, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. S. P. Laverty, J. P. Lidick and L. J. List, E.N.A.

RESERVE CORPS.

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: First Lieut. A. S. Brice, E. W. Welch and L. T. Young.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston: Capt. C. Martin and 1st Lieut. W. J. Caesar.

Second Lieut. J. F. Olney, V.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot 333, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty with Remount Squadron 308.

Second Lieut. L. O. Fisk, V.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot 333, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty with Remount Squadron 307.

Major H. P. Warren, E.R.C., to duty with 55th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.

Second Lieut. P. Hoffman, Jr., E.R.C., to duty with 66th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.

Majors P. C. Thomas, C. A. Eaton, C. F. Beames and Capt. H. L. Mead, Ord. R.C., to duty at Washington.

First Lieut. B. A. Molter, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty.

Second Lieut. P. C. Snyder, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: First Lieut. J. H. Baker; 2d Lieut. J. D. Adams, B. E. Braun, C. J. Buckley, E. H. Buck, R. G. Conant, R. S. Coward, E. W. Cowan, E. A. Crowell, W. Dalton, W. C. Fanning, M. O. Fantham, F. B. Fort, E. P. Frost, S. B. Grant, A. B. Hill, Jr., W. A. Hogan, F. E. Hollingsworth, M. E. Husted, J. W. Jackson, C. H. Jackson, T. Jefferson, D. S. Kennedy, F. E. Kuntz, J. W. Lanell, T. B. Mechem, H. Meyers, R. C. Moffatt, S. Nowlen, W. H. Pascoe, W. Palmer, R. E. Pond, T. N. Roby, C. Robinson, R. M. Schaeck, F. H. Sheffield, A. R. Silcott, H. L. Stock, W. A. Thiel, R. J. Wasson, H. S. Watson and R. E. Wells.

Lieut. Col. Joseph M. T. Partelle, retired, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., 58d Inf., transferred to 43d Inf.

Major William J. Patterson, 99th Inf., transferred to 53d Inf.

Appointments of Lieut. Col. Frederick B. Wells, Q.M. Corps, to grade of colonel, Q.M. Corps, with rank from April 11, 1918, announced.

G.O. 35, MARCH 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Subparagraph (a) of Par. 1, Sec. VI, G.O. 144, War D., 1917, is amended by interpolating the words "(exclusive of horse equipment)" after the words "equipment C."

II.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., retired, A.Q.M.G., is designated as an additional member of the War Council.

2. Mr. Edward R. Stottinius, Surveyor General of Purchase

and Supplies, is designated as an additional member of the War Council.

III.—All correspondence of the War Department with the Army, or vice versa, will not only bear the signature of the officer writing the communication, but will also show the name of the signer in typewriting above the rank and designation of the officer and immediately below the written signature of the officer signing the communication.

IV.—The possession by any person subject to military law of any habit-forming drug not ordered by a medical officer of the Army shall be taken and considered as a disorder to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and as conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the military service, and any such person so offending shall be brought to trial under the 96th Article of War.

V.—Sec. II, G.O. 92, War D., 1917, relating to the organization of motorcycle companies is amended as follows:

In paragraph 1, change number of sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, from 4 to 5, and the total enlisted from 37 to 38.

Change paragraph 2 to read as follows:
The following transportation is authorized for each company: 32 motorcycles with side cars; 2 motor trucks, ½ ton.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Corpt. P. J. Dowd, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and to home. (April 18, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major D. H. Bower, S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Camp John Wise, for duty in the Army Balloon School. (April 18, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Capt. W. W. Lanahan, Av. Sec., S.C., to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. E. G. Hoyt, Av. Sec., S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Sick leave for three months to 1st Lieut. C. Read, Av. Sec., S.C. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. P. P. Cook, Av. Sec., S.C., to School of Military Aeronautics, Urbana, Ill., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Major L. H. Drennan, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. E. A. Fischer, Av. Sec., S.C., to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Master Signal Electron, C. E. Schreiber, 632d Aero Supply Squadron, is placed upon the retired list at Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas, and to home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

CAVALRY.

10TH—First Sergt. W. Dixon, Troop B, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (April 18, War D.)

11TH—First Lieut. C. L. Estill and G. S. Platt, 11th Cav., are transferred to 18th M.G. Battalion, and will join. (April 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. N. McClure, Cav., to Washington for duty as purchasing officer of public animals for the Eastern purchasing zone. (April 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Officers, Field Art. to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: First Lieut. E. D. Brown, W. F. Brunett, H. H. Doan, G. W. Ellis, E. M. Espy, W. E. Franklin, C. C. Hicks, H. E. Honhart, E. C. Kalkmas, G. M. Kibbe, W. E. Lohay, F. H. McFarland, P. J. Meaney, R. A. Oliver, J. C. Orr, G. A. Shedden, L. O. Thompson, J. H. Wray, T. Wyman, 2d Lieut. S. Wortimer. (April 18, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. W. F. Lafrenz, C.A.C., from assignment to the 64th Artillery (C.A.C.). (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. E. W. King and A. P. Bruner, C.A.C., are assigned to 61st Art. (C.A.C.), and 1st Lieut. H. I. Ellerbe, C.A., N.A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (April 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH—Major R. A. Dunford, 5th Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty as permanent camp adjutant. (April 18, War D.)

Sick leave three months to Lieut. Col. A. U. Loeb, Inf. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. Leo J. Erler, Inf., is assigned to 62d Infantry and will join. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Chapman, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 39th Inf. and will join. (April 18, War D.)

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Capt. J. E. Smilken, 21st M.G. Btl., is transferred to the 52d Infantry and will join that organization. (April 18, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: First Lieut. I. L. Lummis, 44th Inf., to 10th; 1st Lieut. H. G. Brislawn, 10th Inf., to 44th. Each officer will join regiment to which transferred. (April 18, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.

Officers of Q.M.C. N.A., to duty as follows: Major W. S. Hibbard, Fort Clark, Texas; Capt. O. C. Waterman, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Brown, Camp Meigs, D.C., in command of Motor Truck Company No. 482; 2d Lieut. H. P. Chaplin to Atlanta, Ga. (April 18, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. R. B. Meeks, V.C., N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 305. (April 18, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

First Lieut. A. H. Datzell, Engrs., N.A., to Gettysburg, Pa., Tank Corps camp, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. C. Cassidy, Engrs., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. S. H. Lawton, Ord., N.A., to station at Baltimore, Md. (April 18, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. F. M. Passwaters, N.A. (appointed April 10, 1918, from sergeant, Enlisted Ord. Corps, N.A.), will report to 5th Engrs., 7th Div., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

CORPS OF INTERPRETERS.

First Lieut. N. Noyes, Corps of Interpreters, N.A., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Major H. H. Rogers, Field Art., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 157th Field Art. Brigade, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. G. Guinn, Jr., Field Art., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Morris, Inf., N.A., from duty with 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. Hay, Inf., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof to Mexico City, Mexico, and report to the military attaché, American Embassy, for duty as his assistant. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. V. Moore, Inf., N.A., to Fort Myer, Va., 312th Cav., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Col. H. B. Nelson, Inf., N.A., to duty at Camp Gordon, Ga., with 397th Trains and Military Police. (April 18, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Major C. W. Cole, Inf., N.A. (captain, Cav., Reg. Army), as a major of Infantry, N.A., on March 25, 1918, is announced. (April 18, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. A. Celuch, N.A., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 314th Cav., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Major W. St. J. Jervay, 153d Depot Brigade, N.A., to

Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (April 18, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

INSPECTORS GENERAL.

Major D. Lewis, I.G.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS.

Capt. J. H. Spengler, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. L. I. Cooke, Q.M.R.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty, relieving Major T. T. Frissell, retired, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. F. Hennecke, Q.M.R.C., to Newport News, Va., for duty with labor battalions. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. H. Salles, Q.M.R.C., to duty, Seattle, Wash., North Pacific Coast Artillery District, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. J. Lipes, Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene; Major G. Draper, Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; Capt. B. M. Conley, Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, with Base Hospital No. 54; 1st Lieut. S. L. Cherry, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Beaman, Fox Hills, N.Y., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 10; 1st Lieut. J. G. Berkowitz, U.S. Army General Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. B. Wilson, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Finney, Jr., New Haven, Conn., to Capt. M. C. Winternitz, M.R.C., Yale University Medical School; 1st Lieut. T. G. Clement, Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby; 1st Lieut. O. Lake, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. C. R. Dancer, 1st Lieut. D. M. Butler, D. C. Eber, M. P. Corcoran, S. Krausner, J. M. Sturtevant, (April 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: Capt. J. D. Walker, 1st Lieut. B. Brown, E. S. Potter, T. H. Walker, J. H. Wood, A. N. Fregeau, J. D. Perkins, Jr., H. Sharp. (April 18, War D.)

Major G. Wilson, M.R.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., Army general hospital, for treatment. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major P. B. Cook to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Major V. E. Earlsman to Dallas, Texas, Love Field; Major C. L. Wheaton to C.G., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Major W. E. Woodbury to Ayer, Mass., on May 1, 1918, Camp Devens; Capt. L. A. Greensfelder to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. J. D. Gulick to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field; Capt. W. A. N. Dorland to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. E. C. McLean to Edgewood, Md., U.S. filling station; Capt. E. E. Hobby and 1st Lieut. O. L. Winter to Fort Riley, Kas., as instructors; Capt. J. F. Munson to New York, N.Y., Neurological Institute; 1st Lieut. H. L. Harley to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. N. S. Moore to Annapolis, Ala.; 1st Lieut. J. de Angulo to Mineola, N.Y., Haselhurst Field; 1st Lieut. T. P. Caplinger to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. V. B. Mancuso to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with 6th Depot Signal Battalion; 1st Lieut. C. L. Bartlett to C.G., Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; 1st Lieut. T. F. Maher to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. M. Lincoln to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Davidson to Laurel, Md., Camp Laurel; 1st Lieut. E. L. Goss to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. H. S. Dowell to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. J. H. Gettings to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital 67; 1st Lieut. F. L. Ryerson to Ft. Clemens, Mich., Field; 1st Lieut. L. F. Gon. sales and J. J. Figueroa to San Juan, P.R. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty: Capt. A. A. O'Daniel; 1st Lieut. H. A. Duncan, T. C. Lovelace, J. M. Mirman, R. F. Robinson and J. J. Steinfield. (April 18, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: M. F. Brackney, C. N. Combs, F. H. Deane, M. S. Hatcher and G. C. McFarlin. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt, for duty: 1st Lieut. H. B. Burdshaw and O. A. Kellogg. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Callaghan, M.R.C., to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (April 18, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Capt. L. G. Mitchell, D.R.C., to Surgeon General of the Army, 1106 Connecticut ave., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. C. E. Warden, V.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with Remount Squadron No. 306. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. Kerr, V.R.C., to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers, E.R.C., to Camp Humphreys, Belvoir, Va., for duty: First Lieut. J. H. Waxman, R. E. Crockett, 2d Lieut. J. L. Niesse, D. L. Harris, A. Holmes, W. D. Bright, C. M. Rader, P. J. Greenough, J. C. Monahan, O. S. Petty, J. H. Rogers, J. P. Carlson, H. I. Leviton. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. on duty as instructors at Engineer officers' training camp, Camp Lee, Va., are continued on such duty at 4th Engineer officers' training camp, to be held at same place May 5, 1918, and they will report for duty: Majors G. Blow, H. F. Cameron, R. I. Randolph, H. H. Allen, M. A. Berns, C. T. Cheney, M. B. Reynolds, E. W. Schoder, W. See and E. B. Wilhelm; 1st Lieut. D. Beerbower, W. H. Friesell, Jr., H. T. Gerrish, J. Graham, Jr., R. L. Herman, E. Heuback, W. E. Jessup, F. L. Phillips, H. S. Pond, H. W. VanNate, E. E. Whiting, C. G. Will and J. R. Swetting. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. S. Crocker to South Brooklyn, N.Y.; Capt. H. B. Wells assigned to 522d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. J. E. Fitzpatrick and 2d Lieut. L. V. Harris assigned to 50th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; 1st Lieut. D. M. Wright assigned with 114th Engr. Train, Camp Beauregard, La.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Clark assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Meigs, Mich.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Ly to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. R. I. Cunningham assigned to 31st Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. G. V. Sweet to Washington, D.C., May 5; 2d Lieut. C. M. Stokes to Washington, D.C. (April 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Major P. C. Thomas, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Burgess, Ord. R.C., will take station at Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Major H. C. K. Mullenberg to Fort Worth, Texas, Tullahoma Field; Capt. M. J. Keogh, Jr., Garden City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. H. McDaniel, Montgomery, Ala., Taylor Field; 1st Lieut. W. Greene, Fort Worth, Texas, Tullahoma Field; 1st Lieut. M. L. Frank, T. T. Toole and J. B. Elliott, Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. A. R. Stemburgh, Washington, D.C. (April 18, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with Signal Corps troops: Capt. W. L. Brown, 1st Lieut. F. Van P. Ellsworth, J. B. Boddie, H. R. Clark, 2d Lieut. K. C. Fouts, H. L. Hind, C. M. Smith, G. M. Osborn, D. Lee De Golyer, M. F. Carpenter, A. H. Cray, R. H. Saunders. (April 18, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Waco, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. W. T. Adkinson, E. Easters, 2d Lieut. H. V. Smith, F. G. Frey, J. H. Juirk, R. H. Brown, E. W. DeNio, O. L. Dillon, Jr., H. E. Radcliffe, A. Parker. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Oakley, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Call Field, Texas, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to the stations indicated for duty: First Lieut. H. T. Kelsh, Jr., R. Ronalds, J. H. Serris, J. H. Wolfe and 2d Lieut. J. R. Everall, Southern Field, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Rath and H. M. Stocking, Payne Field, Miss. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. E. L. Ryerson to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Donovan to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 1st Lieut. H. H. Hartwig with the inventions section, war plans division of G.S.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Ackerman to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. D. G. Barnhouse to Mineola, N.Y., Haselhurst Field; 1st Lieut. W. J. Enright to London, Ark.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Ely to J. O'Brien to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Woolford to Ocot, Texas, Ellington Field; 2d Lieut. H. E. Van Surdam to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. F. Boebick to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. C. W. Walton to Dallas, Texas,

Camp Dick; 2d Lieut. M. C. Herine to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field; 2d Lieut. H. J. Foster to Detroit, Mich., to Capt. P. B. Holmes, Av. Sec., S.R.C., 870 Woodward Ave. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to stations indicated for duty: Second Lieut. J. M. Morrison, Payne Field, Miss.; J. W. Veith, Taylor Field, Ala.; M. A. Kiely, Southern Field, Ga. (April 18, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: C. A. Blum, B. M. Giles, R. B. Fairclough, G. L. Heck, Jr., A. E. Hodges, H. K. Houston, J. S. Jones, W. F. Daley, E. P. Grubb, R. T. Eichelberger, A. F. Hogenberger, J. E. Holland, Jr., E. S. Hubbel, G. W. Kilburn, F. E. Knoche, T. P. Campbell, J. C. Semple, S. P. Walker, R. H. Swain, F. E. Wascher and R. C. Westlauffer. (April 18, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. F. D. Wright, F.A.R.C., and B. Williams, I.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. H. W. Lasher, F.A.R.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 315th Cav., N.A., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. S. Olympius, I.R.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Harrison, I.R.C., to duty May 12 with 5th Division (Regular), Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal. (April 18, War D.)

(Continued on pages 1335-1342.)

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., April 18, 1918.

On account of more stringent camp regulations laid down by Major Gen. John F. Morrison which require all men and officers to be in camp by 11 p.m. daily, except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, the regular semi-monthly hops of the 12th Infantry have been discontinued on Friday evenings and are now held on Wednesdays. The first Wednesday evening hop was held April 17 at the Woman's Club at Palo Alto. Capt. William R. Schmidt, adjutant, has appointed a committee of three officers who will compile a history of the regiment and publish it within the next two months in booklet form, profusely illustrated. The committee consists of Lieuts. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Franklin F. Korrell and Leslie N. Ross. Captains' bars are now being worn by former Lieuts. R. S. Jones, Carl R. Perkins, C. L. Mullins, Jr., Paul H. Brown, Wardell M. Lewis, H. M. Melasky, H. P. Schively, Walter Heilmeyer, Roy Simpson and H. C. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Tracey entertained recently at dinner for the Misses Marion Maroney and Grace Rudger, of San Francisco, Capt. C. L. Mullins, Jr., and William R. Schmidt. Major Homer M. Preston has been assigned to the 12th Infantry and is expected to report in a few days.

A number of officers of the 12th attended a hop given April 6 at the Peninsula Hotel, San Mateo, in honor of the 12th by the 62d Infantry. Major Gen. John F. Morrison and Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch were honor guests. Capt. and Mrs. Ellis were dinner guests of Captain Tuttle, 62d, before the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Boon, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. N. B. Courtney and Lieut. W. A. Reddish attended. The 12th paraded at San Francisco on April 6 in the Liberty Bond demonstration. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Gordon Hussey entertained recently for Capt. William R. Schmidt, Capt. C. L. Goodier, Jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Goodier, of San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Tracey are runners up in the golf tournament being held at the Beresford golf links. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ellis spent last weekend at San Francisco at the St. Francis Hotel.

Camp Fremont, Cal., April 20, 1918.

The regular semi-monthly hop of the 12th Infantry was held April 17 at the Woman's Club, Palo Alto. Capt. and Mrs. Wardell M. Lewis entertained as dinner before the hop for Miss Lewis, of San Francisco, sister of Capt. Lewis, and for Lieut. William H. Combs. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Tracey had dinner for the Misses Marion Maroney and Grace Rudger, of San Francisco, Capt. William R. Schmidt and C. L. Mullins, Jr. At another dinner party, Lieut. Joseph W. Bollenbeck entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. D. G. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond O. Streit, and Miss Adeline Maney, of Tennessee. Music was furnished by the regimental band.

Col. E. F. Taggart attended the luncheon Major Gen. Morrison gave to Brig. Gen. Caudon, senior officer of the French military mission to the United States, at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, April 16. Lieut. Warren O. Grimm, I.R.C., and Miss Verna Barstad, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Barstad, Spokane, Wash., were married April 15 at Palo Alto. Lieut. Grimm is a member of the Sigma Nu and of Phi Delta Phi, honorary legal fraternity. Mrs. Grimm is a member of the Kappa sorority. Both are graduates of the University of Washington. Lieut. Lance E. Gowen was best man, and Mrs. Paul H. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, attended the bride.

Lieut. William A. Moss and Miss Doris Hudson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hudson, Fresno, Cal., were married March 31. Mrs. Moss was a student of Leland Stanford University and a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Lieutenant Moss is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. Lieut. H. L. Barrett was best man.

Lieuts. H. M. Sparks and Arthur B. Todd, I.R.C., arrived from Camp Lewis and joined the 12th a few days ago. Lieut. Walter Tracey has been transferred to the division intelligence staff and Lieut. C. W. Webster has been transferred to the 22d Machine Gun Battalion. Lieuts. W. H. Combs and Herbert J. McChrystal left for Fort Sill April 18, to attend the schools in sappers and bombers and liaison, respectively.

The band of the 12th led a Liberty Bond parade at Watsonville April 16. On April 6 the regiment participated in a Liberty Bond parade at San Francisco, the trip to the city being made via rail.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, April 16, 1918.

Mrs. Burleson, wife of Lieut. Col. Richard C. Burleson, U.S.A., on duty in France, is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, during the war. Mrs. Burleson has just completed a course in the Government hospital at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Edwin K. Smith, on duty in France, and little son, Edwin, Jr., have returned to Galveston, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mary Creary, of Mobile, Ala. Lieuts. Ian McKillop, of Schenectady, N.Y., and Kenneth Davidson, of Ellington Field, spent the week-end in Galveston, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. William Gammon, at the Tremont Hotel.

The officers of the 8th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, Col. Laurence H. Moses commanding, entertained with an informal dance at Hotel Galves for the marines are ideal hosts. Lieut. William M. Hutchings, U.S.R., after a brief visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seely Hutchings, and grandparents, Col. and Mrs. William L. Moody, has returned to duty at Rockford, Ill.

Dr. William C. Fisher, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Fisher, and eldest brother of Lieut. Roy Fisher, 19th U.S. Inf., at San Antonio, and Lieut. Sidney Fisher, C.A.O., U.S.A., stationed in Galveston, left for Washington to enter the Army Medical College. Dr. Fisher's wife and children, Mary Beth and Master William, 3d, left for La Junta, Colo., to be with Mrs. Fisher's mother, Mrs. M. F. Bragg, during the war.

A delightful hospitality recently enjoyed was the informal dance given at Hotel Galves by the officers of the U.S. Coast Defense in Galveston. Col. John L. Roberts commanding. Lieut. James R. Henderson, of the marines, was the recipient of numerous social courtesies on the celebration of his birthday anniversary recently.

Lieuts. Morrison C. Wood and Vernon C. De Votis took part in the tableaux of the minstrel performance recently given by the Shriners, in which they raised \$1,000 for the Army and Navy canteen, of which Galveston is very proud.

The many friends in Army and Navy circles who have en-

joyed the hospitality of "Ashton Villa" will regret to hear of the sudden passing away of Mr. Moreau Brown Sweeney, only son of Mrs. Mathilda Brown Sweeney.

The pan-Hellenic dances given for the Greek letter men of the colleges and universities of the United States among the enlisted men of Uncle Sam's service are the big events of every Saturday afternoon. The proceeds are turned over to the Red Cross work.

Through the courtesy of Col. Laurence H. Moses, commandant, the 8th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, entertained with an excellent vaudeville performance at the Grand Opera House last Saturday for the benefit of the Galveston Orphans' Home and the marine band. Pvt. W. L. Winthrop was director, assisted by Miss Rebecca Terry and Percy Holt, Charles Fowler, Jr., and Miss Linda Fowler. Miss Beatrice Moses, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Moses, appeared as a bride of 1880, and in a clear, sweet, soprano sang "An Old-Fashioned Wife," from "Oh, Boy!" and "Liddle in Khaki." Mrs. Dingley, wife of Capt. Nelson Dingley, 3d, C.A.O., and Mrs. Wilmer Stanley Phillips, wife of Captain Phillips, of the same regiment, appeared as the brides of 1860 and 1925. Miss Mabel McVitie represented a bride of 1770 and Miss Norma Smith a bride of 1870. The parts represented by enlisted men showed a large degree of natural or professional talent in the ranks, and the marine band was a highly appreciated feature.

Prior to the marine dance at the Galves Col. and Mrs. Laurence H. Moses entertained with a dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John L. Roberts, C.A.O., Mayor and Mrs. J. H. Kemper, Lieut. Col. George G. Reid, Marine Corps, and Mrs. Charles Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Kemper. Lieut. Herbert A. Robertson enjoyed a visit here with his mother, Mrs. H. A. Robertson, on route to Fort Sill, Okla., from Camp Travis. Mrs. Edward Graham Taylor is the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. L. Fulton, while Captain Taylor is on duty in France.

A wedding of great interest in Army and Navy circles which was recently solemnized in Galveston was that of Miss Fannie Kemper, eldest daughter of Mrs. Harris Kemper, to Mr. Louis A. Adoue. Mrs. Adoue is a sister of Capt. Stanley E. Kemper, Ord. Dept., National Army, and Mr. Adoue a brother-in-law of Col. George F. McFarland, of the Canadian Regiment, in France. Mr. Adoue has been decorated by the French government for services in behalf of the fatherless children of France. Both bride and groom are members of prominent old Galveston families.

Little Miss Ethel Mae Washington, daughter of Major and Mrs. William C. Washington, made her debut into the world in Galveston on Saturday morning at the residence of her maternal grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. George S. Sykes. The little lady sent greetings to her papa, who is on duty in France. She is a niece of Lieut. George H. Sykes, N.A. Lieut. Ridley Stribling, C.A.O., U.S.A., enjoyed a brief visit in Waco with his parents.

The 112th Company, U.S. Marines, entertained with a dance at the City Auditorium on Saturday evening, which was a brilliant affair. The decorations were beautiful.

Mrs. George D. Murphy has returned to Camp Zachary Taylor, where Captain Murphy is stationed, after a visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Fabst. Lieut. James R. Henderson, of the 8th Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, left today for Charleston, S.C., for a brief leave with his parents.

Miss Jessie Crocker entertained with a dinner party on Saturday at Hotel Galves in honor of her cousin, Miss Mabel McVitie, who, with her mother, Mrs. William A. McVitie, will leave this week for New York city to join Mr. McVitie, a member of the British Shipping Board during the war. Mrs. Lewis Cox has returned from Baltimore, where she went to meet her husband, Comdr. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., who enjoyed a brief leave on shore.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 6, 1918.

Great Lakes was honored by a visit from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, April 10. An escort of bluejackets met Mr. Daniels in Chicago and acted as his guard to this station.

The station is playing a large part in the promotion of the Third Liberty Loan so far as music is concerned, for bands numbering from 350 pieces to detachments of twenty-five men were started on their way over the country April 6. Lieut. Philip Sousa made a flying trip with his musical organization down to Lexington, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and then was back to the station in time to pass in review before Secretary Daniels. Lieutenant Sousa has invented a new instrument to lend volume to his new march, "The Volunteers," which gives the effect of an electric riveting hammer.

A service flag representing 47,000 men who have left the station was raised April 10, with Captain Moffett and his staff in attendance and quite a bit of ceremony was made of the event. Following the service flag raising, the anticipated carnival of track meets of the Central A.A.U. was held at the Dewey drill hall Saturday. Capt. W. A. Moffett was honorary referee and officiated from his box. Surg. J. B. Kaufman, athletic officer, deserves a word of praise for the success of the carnival. One striking item of the affair was that it was absolutely free, even to the programs.

Camp Boone, known as old detention camp, because of the influx of new recruits, will again be made a detention camp. Seven hundred and fifty men are already encamped in the new tent city of Camp Paul Jones. It is estimated that over 3,000 will eventually be put in tents for this summer.

A new test system of disconnected words is being tried out at the Radio School. A living portrait of the everlasting picture, "Spirit of '76," was enacted before a battery of cameras last week, when a white-haired musician was found by Senior Bandmaster Richard Tainer. Great Lakes now heads the A.A.U. list, since Perry McGilivray won the 150-yard back stroke and 50-yard swim.

A natural theater, formed by the beautiful ravines between Camps Decatur and Farragut, will be worked out to be used by stage aspirants of the detention camps, so says Ensign Sharpe.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. C. Getsinger, of the Officers' Material School, Chicago, paid the station a visit looking for officer material, and checked up about 150 candidates.

Several pictures of the camp were shot last week, when a kite with a camera affixed was sent up to considerable height. Billy Sunday called a draw between the devil and the Hun Sunday, March 31, when he and Ma and Harry Lauder attended the station and gave their justly famous efforts to the boys. Harry Lauder was lauded and Billy Sunday told his pointed truths.

Plans for new athletic grounds have been authorized by Capt. W. A. Moffett, and are worked out by Civil Engr. W. H. Allen, of Public Works. The new grounds will be laid out between Camp Paul Jones and the new aviation field, and will measure about 750 by 750 feet.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 20, 1918.

The Station has been requested to furnish six men a week for the Officers' Material School, Naval Auxiliary Reserve, for engineer training at Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., and then to the Stevens Institute.

Asst. Paymr. George E. Lord's wife narrowly escaped death by burning when Mrs. Lord's clothing became ignited while she was burning some leaves at their home at Lake Bluff, April 18. Mr. Lord was also painfully burned in extinguishing the flames. Both are recovering nicely at the Main Hospital.

The officers seem to favor the new style of uniform that is being projected to replace the tight-fitting uniform now in use. Worn-out sweaters and wool garments are being returned to the Red Cross headquarters to be used for the yarn they contain.

The new stage of Camp Perry's drill hall is said to be as large as and to afford all the accommodations of the most complete stage of Chicago, and was built at a cost of \$5,000. It will have eight sets of scenery, and is under the management of Chief Electrician G. H. LaRo.

Arrangements have been made whereby the paymaster is now acting as banker for the sailors of the station and will hold their money for them, and the money can be drawn every day. According to an order received from the Bureau of Navigation all men enlisted in the Reserve Force will be given no more than six months' preliminary training at Great Lakes, and will then be forwarded to sea service.

The bluejacket musical comedy, "Leave It to the Sailors," which was formerly entitled "Leave It to the Sailor Boy," and

which is to be staged at the Auditorium, Chicago, May 9 and 10, whose music score was composed by Jimmy O'Keefe, has had ten of the most popular numbers published and will have them on sale shortly.

A troupe of boxers, accompanied by Chief Yeoman Frank Hill of the Athletic Office and Martin Delaney, physical director, went to St. Louis to display their wares to the members of the Missouri A.A. last week.

Over a thousand men were shipped out of the Station last week for service both on the sea and different stations.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 17, 1918.

Mrs. Lincoln returned last week from a short trip East. En route back she stopped at Bremerton to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Robert Hoyt. Mrs. Karmany has now taken up the duties of chairman of the Red Cross workroom. Mrs. R. G. Coman has as her guest her mother, Mrs. McMeans, who is here from Santa Rosa. Miss Riner has arrived from Wyoming on a visit to her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. C. O. Riner. She will remain here for an extended stay. Word was received Friday of the death in New York of Mrs. R. E. McCorkindale's mother. Mrs. McCorkindale went East about a month ago upon word of her mother's illness.

Lieut. D. J. Sullivan is among those under treatment at the hospital. Mrs. Kirby Crittenden is visiting relatives in San Francisco but will return to the southern part of the state in a few weeks. Lieut. Comdr. Crittenden joined her for a few days last week. Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Pierce spent the week-end at Mount Diablo, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cunningham. Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull, who have been at the Fairmont, San Francisco, since coming up from their home in Santa Barbara, will leave this week for Aberdeen, Washington, to visit their son, Major Henry T. Bull, now commanding the Grays Harbor and Wallapa Harbor spruce production. Miss Genevieve Bothin has selected the first week of May as the time for her wedding to Lieut. Edmunds Lyman. It will probably take place at the home of her mother, Mrs. Leigh Sypher, at San Mateo.

Mrs. Le Roy C. Stover and daughter, Alice, left Thursday for Boston. En route they will visit Lieutenant Commander Stover's relatives in Kansas. Capt. Charles P. Snyder was the complimented guest at a dinner given by Comdr. and Mrs. Crittenden last week. Capt. and Mrs. Charles P. Lang are being welcomed by yard friends. The latter arrived from the East a few weeks ago, having been called to California by the tragic death of her mother, who was killed by a motor truck in Oakland. Mrs. Barton is expected here in the early summer from her Texas home, to visit her father, Commodore Stacy Potts, and sisters, Mrs. Marion Lawton and Mrs. E. G. Morrell. Miss Priscilla Elliott writes from Santo Domingo of the delightful time she is having there as guest of her sister, Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury.

Lieut. Heister Hoogewerff entertained at an informal supper dance at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, last week, taking this means of bidding good-bye to a number of friends. Mrs. William H. Toss entertained at cards last week. Madames Sahm, Woodward, Hooper, Gawne, Webb, See, Obeatham, Cutts, Elliott, Van Mater, Coman, Yates, Reed, Small and Misses Pegram, Riner and Woodward.

Mrs. Woodward and Miss Edith Woodward leave to-morrow for Santa Barbara. They have been making their home here for two years. Lieut. Comdr. Miles Gorgas and Miss Mary Gorgas left Friday for Philadelphia on a visit to the former's mother. Mrs. James East intends to go east to relatives in the late spring or early summer. Surg. and Mrs. Eytzinger are again domiciled on the yard and are being warmly welcomed. Madame Eytzinger is with them.

Lieut. Frank O'Brien entertained a box party at the Cort, San Francisco, last week. His guests were Surg. and Mrs. H. W. B. Turner, Miss Anna Peters and Lieutenants Merrill, Montgomery and Lunak.

A window in memory of Chaplain A. A. McAllister, through whose efforts largely the appropriation for St. Peter's Chapel was secured years ago from Congress, and who later secured for it the beautiful memorials which it contains, is to be unveiled with appropriate ceremony at four o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. It is the gift of his heirs.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 14, 1918.

Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, accompanied by Col. Lucius L. Durfee and Capt. H. S. Clarkson, has returned from a week's inspection trip to Brownsville, Corpus Christi and Laredo. The camp of the 5th Engineers and the Government hospital were visited at Corpus Christi and a personal inspection was made of the inroads into Fort Brown property that are being made by the Rio Grande.

The officers of 303d Cavalry entertained with a dance Friday at Leon Springs, having the officers of the 304th, 305th and 14th Cavalry regiments among the guests. Colonel Haight and Major Wallace were praised for the delightful time every one had. The cotillion favors, pins of the 303d Cavalry, were received by every young lady. About fifty guests motored out from town. Mrs. Adolf Groos, of Camp Pike, is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Combe. Announcement is made of the marriage of Capt. Edward J. Ralph, of Leon Springs, and Miss Florence Clark, of Baton Rouge, La., on April 6.

A review of all the student officers at Camp Stanley was held Thursday in honor of Major Georges Bertrand, 6th Chasseurs, French army, who has been an instructor at the camp and who will leave soon for Washington. Attending Major Bertrand at the review were all American officers in command at the camp. Col. F. S. Wood has returned to his command, 130th Infantry, Camp Logan, Houston, after attending the brigade officers' school. Capt. A. J. Capron has been ordered to Douglas to relieve Capt. E. B. Baker, who comes to Fort Sam Houston for station. Lieut. Walter F. Brett, from Kelly Field, is the first soldier to be sent to the convalescent hospital at Corpus Christi. It is officially known as the U.S. General Hospital No. 15, has just been completed, and a large number of convalescent patients from Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis hospitals will be sent there.

The Fort Sam Houston branch of the Red Cross have organized a canteen at the Remount Station with Mrs. Jacob Galbraith in charge. They serve 100 pints of milk, 100 pies and ten gallons of coffee per day. Several valuable donations have been given to this branch. Colonel Towne gave a sewing machine with a motor, Captain Linus a knitting machine, and Mrs. Wroe, of Chicago, a cutting machine.

Col. and Mrs. F. N. Andrews, who have been visiting Gen. H. T. Allen, left Thursday for Washington. Capt. and Mrs. G. K. Gordon, of Junction, were here for the Reick-Patterson wedding on Tuesday. Mrs. T. E. Pratt, accompanied by Miss Evelyn Lawrence, has arrived from Chicago to visit her son, Lieut. T. E. Pratt, Jr., and is stopping at the St. Anthony Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nathan McQuier arrived Friday from Corpus Christi and left that night for Waco, where Lieutenant McQuier is stationed.

The 84th Aero Cadet Squadron entertained with a dance at Harmony Hall Thursday, which featured portrayal of the daily routine of the aviator's life while in camp. Sergeant Teoport led the grand march. Music was furnished by the Kelly Field orchestra and several selections were given by the 84th quartette. Lieut. A. H. Fraser and Lieut. F. M. Wright acted as chaperones.

Major Gen. John W. Ruckman and Col. Lucius Durfee reviewed the student officers at Camp Stanley at the Leon Springs Reservation Friday. The entire student body of the training camp took part in the review and the men chosen from the enlisted personnel for special training for commissions presented a fine appearance. The school will close April 19 and the men will return to their organizations to remain as enlisted men until they are commissioned, which will be as they are needed.

The erection of a base hospital at Kelly Field at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, has been announced. This will meet a long-felt need and bring relief to a condition that has been

difficult, as emergency cases have been treated in infirmaries at Kelly Field No. 1 and No. 2, while all the sick have had to be sent to the base hospital Fort Sam Houston.

The balloon school conducted by the Missouri Aeronautical Society has been closed and equipment and balloons will be shipped back to St. Louis. The camp is now being used as an auxiliary base to Camp John Wise for training with captive balloons. Major A. B. Sambart, formerly in command of Missouri Aeronautical Reserve, has been made commander of the John Wise Camp, succeeding Col. James Prentice, who is ill.

Work has started at the Camp Bullis target range on what probably will be the largest combat firing range in the United States. It will be four miles in length, two miles wide and will accommodate approximately 3,000 troops at a time, and it will permit of all manner of maneuvers and problems.

Eighteen National Guard officers who attended the brigade and field officers school were examined by a board to determine their fitness for service. Brigadier Generals Barber and Eulen left Friday to return to their commands, and Col. William Glasgow left for Mercedes to join the 10th Cavalry.

Twenty-two men from the 90th Division Officers' Training School received their commissions as second lieutenants for service in the newly organized United States Tank Corps. They were the first graduates of the school, the course of which ends April 19, and have been selected for the tank service by reason of special fitness. The men will go to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for special tank training. Twenty-four men in the 324th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, received promotions during the past week.

Realizing that the need of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is probably greater in the recruit camp than in any other section of the field, the association at Kelly Field has just completed a large building almost in the center of the recruit division and under the direction of E. W. Rankin, of Topeka, Kas. Classes are held three times a week in French, radio telegraphy and gas engine mechanics. The building has a library and has also been provided with a rest room for officers.

Rodman Law, daredevil balloonist and aeronaut, attached to the 5th Aero Squadron, Kelly Field, jumped from an airplane at a height of 2,500 feet and landed safely on Kelly Field No. 2. Mr. Law went up in the plane with Edward Shinton, one of the most skilled instructors, and negotiated the jump with the aid of a parachute. The experiment is one of a series of similar experiments being made by Mr. Law at the field. He demonstrated that he could jump from a plane without interfering with its flight or jeopardizing the life of the pilot.

Headquarters Troop, 90th Division, defeated Camp Stanley at polo 7 to 3 at the polo grounds, Fort Sam Houston. Though the ground was not in the best shape many fast plays were in evidence. Camp Stanley, according to agreement, was to give three and one-half points to Headquarters Troop. But the 90th Division men could have given their opponents that much and still have won. Captains Timmons, Terry Allen and Jack Lapham were the Camp Stanley players, and the poloists for Headquarters were Captain Henderson, Lieutenant Lollaway and Sergeant Lawler.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER DAY AT SCHOFIELD.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 5, 1918.

Good Friday and Easter day were fittingly and solemnly celebrated by the chaplains of this post in a manner seldom witnessed in an Army garrison. By uniting their efforts the chaplains arranged two beautiful and impressive field services for these days, which were attended in great numbers by the officers and men of the post.

The program for the Good Friday services, held upon the 25th Infantry parade, included: Sacred selections by the 25th and 32d Infantry bands; "Stations of the Cross," by Chaplain J. S. Loughran, 4th Cav.; singing of the "Sabbat Mater"; lessons from Scripture, Chaplain H. P. Winter, 1st Inf.; sermon, Chaplain Adolph J. Schliesser, 32d Inf.; prayer and benediction, Chaplain G. W. Prioleau, 25th Inf.

The program of the Easter day military service on parade ground, between 1st Infantry and 4th Cavalry, included in addition to appropriate hymns: Sacred selections, 1st Infantry and 4th Cavalry bands; military mass, Chaplain J. S. Loughran, 4th Cav.; music selections, 4th Cavalry band; Easter greetings, Chaplain A. J. Schliesser, 32d Inf.; sermon, Chaplain Haywood L. Winter, 1st Inf.; prayer and benediction, Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 25th Inf.; "Stars and Stripes Forever," 1st Infantry band.

The "stick around the post night" at the 4th Cavalry recreation hall on Thursday was one of the most entertaining that Chaplain Loughran has yet staged for the amusement of his men. The chaplain has been most energetic in promoting wholesome recreation for the men of the post, and was the first to introduce "mob singing" among the boys at Schofield along the lines in vogue at the large training camps on the mainland. Slides with the words of popular patriotic songs have been printed, and with the aid of the band the men are able to enjoy this form of diversion to the full. Besides the "mob singing" a boxing bout and several vaudeville numbers are included in the "stick around the post nights" at the Cavalry. The chaplain has banded together many clever artists from Honolulu and Schofield, which calls the "Havensad Circuit," and they weekly make trips to the posts on the island of Oahu, cheering the lives of the boys out here.

MARCH OF THE 31ST DIVISION.

The 31st Division of National Guard (Dixie Division), at present in command of Brig. Gen. F. H. French, at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., completed a very successful five-day maneuver from April 9 to 13, through Georgia counties covering sixty miles with a twelve-mile column. The division moved without a hitch, and the march discipline was excellent. The following facts concerning the march, which have been furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will be found of interest.

The first day of the march, April 9, was a combination of practice march and Liberty Loan parade through the streets of Macon. The division was reviewed by Brigadier General French, its commander, and the Governors of Alabama and Georgia. The first night's camp was at Camp Harris, some ten miles from the division's home station. The head of the column was going into camp nearly two hours before the rear left Camp Wheeler.

The second day of the march a distance of fifteen miles was covered. The 62d Infantry Brigade, with a battalion of the 116th Field Artillery, worked an advance guard problem during the day. Camp was made for the night at Walton's Mill, Ga.

The third day the column was divided, the 61st Brigade, the 56th Field Artillery Brigade less one regiment, and auxiliary troops marching along the south bank of Echecoonce Creek, and going into an entrenched position of defense. Trenches dug were 6 x 18. The 62d Brigade and the 117th Field Artillery, constituting the attacking force, marched along the north bank of Echecoonce Creek and made tactical dispositions suitable for the attack. The division camped for the night at Echecoonce Station.

On the fourth day the 61st Brigade worked a rear guard problem, protecting the withdrawal of the division to Camp Harris.

On the fifth day, in the early morning hours, the division received orders to withdraw to the east bank of the Ocmulgee River. The start was made before daylight and within four and one-half hours after starting the division had marched the four miles to the river and the last man had safely crossed, using the two bridges available to their utmost capacity.

Preliminary to the march the 106th Engineers had re-

paired and strengthened fourteen bridges and constructed one other bridge. The march was entirely successful from the standpoint of administration, the service of supply, and the training afforded officers and men in the moving of large bodies of men strictly according to definite and detailed schedules. The march had a most beneficial effect upon the spirits of the men and was thoroughly enjoyed by them all.

Platoon Training.

In the 31st Division, Camp Wheeler, Ga., Brig. Gen. Francis H. French commanding, in connection with Infantry training believes that the primary need in the training of Infantry in this division is the development of platoons and the education of platoon commanders. To this end there have been organized in each rifle company as many complete platoons as possible, conforming to the Tables of Organization, 1917. Surplus men in companies will be organized into integral parts of a platoon, such as automatic rifleman sections, hand bombing teams, rifle grenadier sections, etc. Tactical situations will be assumed, and exercises will be carried on from day to day, if necessary, until completed and the exercise repeated until perfected.

"Until recently our tactical training in attack," says General French, "has been conducted almost exclusively single-line development and advances by rushes. This method has been superseded by the development in depth with extended intervals; our training will now be concentrated on the new method, at the same time employing the principles of fire control, direction and discipline prescribed in musketry instruction."

The first session of the Divisional Machine-gun School having proven its success as a means of instruction and training for the machine-gun officers of the division, the school has been reorganized on a larger scale as follows: Commandant, Major Wallace P. Wheeler, 116th M.G.B.; instructors, Capt. S. Warren, 124th Inf.; Capt. Erle O. Sandlin, 116th M.G.B.; adjutant, 1st Lieut. Royden K. Stowe, 117th M.G.B.; supply and mess officer, 2d Lieut. E. H. Arrington, 117th M.G.B.; assistant instructor, Sergt. Albert F. A. Walker, British army. The course of study will be progressive in nature, lasting four weeks and covering both theoretical and practical instruction, and students will be advanced as their work justifies it. Suitable examinations and tests will be given the students, and they will be graded on the work as completed.

The next divisional athletic meet will be held at 1.30 p.m., Wednesday, May 15.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., April 22, 1918.

Brief graduation exercises were held on April 19 for the candidates of the Third Officers' Training Camp at Camp Devens. The graduates numbered about 400. Major General Hodges, Col. M. B. Stewart and Lieut. Col. M. N. Falls spoke, impressing upon the men the responsibilities of the work for which they have been preparing. The graduates have been given a furlough of two weeks to rest after the strenuous course they have been put through. But in spite of the heavy demands upon them they found time to publish The Pick, a bright and well illustrated chronicle of the career of the camp.

The same day being Patriots' Day, several organizations paraded in cities near the camp. The 301st Infantry Regiment marched in Boston. It was also a big day in sport. The divisional team won the relay Marathon race from Ashland to Boston, in which fourteen teams representing various military and naval organizations were entered. The camp baseball team defeated the Putnam Machine Shop team at Fitchburg by a score of 3 to 2. Nearly 3,000 people saw the game, the proceeds of which went to swell the fund for a baseball park. Basketball has closed a highly successful season. Co. F, 302d Infantry, holds the division championship over 162 teams which have been organized in the camp. A division team organized late in the season won three games out of five that it played.

84TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., April 21, 1918.

Under the direction of Chaplain A. A. Pruden, C.A.C., the second Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates opened yesterday at Camp Zachary Taylor. The Chaplains' School was first established at Fort Monroe, and there the first course of five weeks was given. Owing to crowded conditions at Fort Monroe the school was ordered to this camp, and it appears quite likely that the school will remain here without further change. The course of five weeks' training will be for commissioned chaplains and candidates for commissions. Military drill, lectures on military law, equitation, first aid practice, military hygiene, etc., constitute the daily program. Those candidates who are deemed to be qualified will receive commissions as vacancies occur.

The third Officers' Training School closed last Friday and about 375 candidate officers were returned to various organizations of the 84th Division. Simple graduating exercises were held, talks being made by Lieut. Col. James Hanson, commandant of the school, and Lieut. Col. Laurence Halstead, chief of staff. No commissions were given, but as vacancies occur the graduates will be made second lieutenants. Arrangements are being made to comply with War Department orders for the establishment of a fourth officers' training camp, which will open May 15.

Major William H. Bell, who has been camp adjutant for the past few months, has received notice of his appointment to the General Staff Corps, and has reported for duty at Washington. Major H. H. Elarth is acting camp adjutant at present.

The movement of the 17th Regular Brigade to a Southern camp was completed early in the week. The space occupied by this brigade will be turned over to the drafted troops which will be arriving this week. About 150 surplus officers have been transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta. The majority of those transferred were officers of the second training camps, who were attached to organizations at this camp. Lieut. Col. George S. Tiffany, who has been on duty at the Infantry School of Arms, also received orders of transfer to Camp Gordon.

Lieut. Henri Haye, of the French Mission, has been transferred to Fort Oglethorpe. Lieut. A. G. Meric, also of the French Mission, who has been quite ill for some weeks, has been granted a ten days' leave, which he will spend with friends at Louisville.

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The allotment of meat purchases for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Allies will henceforth be consolidated in a single bureau with headquarters in Chicago, with E. L. Roy, of the Food Administration, in charge. Mr. Roy has agreed, for the purpose of carrying on this work, to take a commission in the Quartermaster Corps. Gordon Hatley, of Chicago, has joined the Food Administration, and will assist Mr. Roy in provision purchases for the Allies.

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THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

Materialism is the ruling principle of the Imperial German Government. It understands nothing else; it appreciates nothing else. It is even profane enough to declare God is "on its side" in the material sense of that phrase. The only thing, the one thing that can defeat such materialism is physical power expressed in every form at our command. One of these forms is our great wealth; and there could be no better way at this time of impressing our materialistic power on the Imperial German Government than by an over-subscription to the Third Liberty Loan. There can be no question of the fact that if this Liberty Loan was subscribed to double the amount set by the Government it would impress the German government. Even in these days when expenditures for military purposes have outgrown all human experiences there is something tremendously impressive about an over-subscribed war loan, since it gives physical expression to that most intangible thing, the fervor of a nation towards a great cause. To give our money for the defeat of the enemy is a slight thing, after all. To lend it for the same purpose is no sacrifice at all. A great over-subscription to the Third Liberty Loan would show the materialistic Imperial German Government that in its special field the United States was amassing its material resources against it in a way that Prussia can best understand. Let us show them how powerful we can be with our wealth now, as we shall increasingly from now on with the force of our arms.

"PAPER WORK" ORDER EFFECTIVE MAY 1.

The Adjutant General has sent out a circular notifying division commanders that the recently announced changes regarding muster and pay rolls will be put in effect in part on May 1 next. Commencing on that date pay rolls will be prepared at headquarters of regiments, separate or detached battalions and other similar units, instead of by company commanders. Pay rolls of companies and detachments not forming part of or attached to regiments, or detached battalions or similar units will be prepared at headquarters of the command, camp, post or other station. In Coast Defense commands pay rolls will be prepared at headquarters of separate forts forming commands.

Tables of Organization have been amended to provide an additional captain as personnel officer for headquarters of each regiment, ammunition train and sanitary train. His duties include preparation and authentication of pay rolls. Battalion adjutant or supply officer of separate or detached battalion or other detached units will perform duties of personnel officer in addition to other duties. Personnel clerks at the rate of one for each battalion, train headquarters and military police, supply train and section of supply train are provided by an amendment to Tables of Organization replacing statistical clerks, which grade is abolished. One of these clerks in each regiment will have grade of regimental sergeant major and in sanitary train grade of sergeant, first class. Other personnel clerks have grade of sergeant. If present statistical clerks are qualified they may be appointed personnel clerks in the new grade; if not qualified they will be detached with present grade to companies until they can be absorbed without demotion.

A pay card for keeping data for preparation of pay rolls is being printed and will be distributed at an early date. Pending receipt of pay cards this data will be kept in memorandum form. Company commanders will lend to the personnel officers retained pay rolls for April and furnish necessary assistance and data until the new system is well started. Muster rolls will be required as now provided by regulations until further orders. It is the intention of The Adjutant General to put in effect the system of reports replacing muster rolls July 1.

Training School in Army Personnel Work.

The Adjutant General recently ordered about seventy captains and first lieutenants attached to his office and on duty as adjutants in divisions to report at Camp Meigs on April 25 for a special course of training in connection with the many recent changes in paper work and in keeping up the information cards regarding insurance and allotments. The officers who are now at the school are now assigned to divisions and other commands as personnel officers or will ultimately be assigned to that branch of duty. The school will last about ten days and instructions will be given in the preparation of pay rolls, insurance records and allotment records, as well as the new cards which carry information regarding the qualifications of enlisted men for special and technical service. The officers now in training will later perform duty under the division adjutants in the six departments and at the special receiving depots recently established in Regular Army posts.

The organization of the schools was hastened in view

of the anticipated large influx of drafted men within the next few weeks, which has called for an increase in the number of officers needed for the occupational classification and the assignment of these men to units where their special abilities are most needed. General Pershing has insisted that all men sent from the United States from now on shall be equipped with a qualification card so they can be assigned where they are best qualified to serve. Major Bingham, of The Adjutant General's Office, and Dr. Strong, representing the Committee on Classification for Personnel, are the instructors in charge, but others will be added later for instruction in special lines.

Captain Gauche, personnel officer of the 27th Division, has been promoted to the grade of major and ordered to France, where he will take charge of the personnel work at the headquarters in Paris. He will assist in organizing the machinery for rapid replacements as fast as casualties come in from units at the front. He will co-operate with Major Lawrence Whiting and Robert C. Clothier, of the Committee on Classification for Personnel, who are now at General Pershing's headquarters.

PROVISION FOR CASUALTIES OF WAR.

Transporting Army Wounded.

When it finally was decided that the wounded and sick to be returned from France should be brought back in troop transports instead of special medical transports the responsibility for their care and nursing, where the Navy was in charge of the transports during the actual passage of the vessels from port to port, fell upon the Navy medical service. In fact it would have been almost impossible without the organization of a special service for the Army to have undertaken this duty. The medical supplies of the troops for use overseas upon embarkation are stowed in the hold, to be ready for removal intact upon debarkation. The Navy surgeons have been given a special course of instruction in hygiene on shipboard, and what Army surgeons might learn for use on the single voyage would be of little practical value after that one trip.

The Navy medical officers on ship have charge of all sick bays, and provide all the surgical supplies for use on the voyage. The Army medical officers are expected to oversee their own commands, to enforce observance of all health rules on the part of the men, and to require all those sick or exposed to communicable disease to report at the sick bays for treatment. On the return voyage the sick and wounded who are to be returned are of course exclusively under the charge of Navy medical officers.

It may be said with confidence that, due in great measure to the isolation and inspection of the men before and after reaching the point of embarkation, little sickness has marked the passage of the troops from their camps to the landing points. Up to the present time no deaths among invalids have occurred on the return voyage and the accommodations on the large transports are so complete that it is possible to make the sick very comfortable.

Hospital Capacity in the United States.

The following is based on information given out on unquestionable authority in answer to newspaper criticism of the Army Medical Corps on the ground that it had failed to provide adequately for possible admissions of either sick or wounded in this country.

Hospitals in this country consist of the base hospitals of the National Army and National Guard, general and base hospitals, Regular Army hospitals, embarkation hospitals, etc., with a capacity at the present moment of 62,959 beds and an authorized total capacity of 91,645 beds. This should give ample accommodation for all cases that may be expected within the next few months. In addition to that are the reserves that may be found in public and private hospitals throughout the country, which it is not the intention of the Medical Corps to use except in an emergency that cannot now be anticipated. Besides the bed capacity of these institutions there is the full quota of surgeons and nurses, either now in attendance or subject to immediate call.

The disposition of these hospitals is as follows: The base hospitals of the National Army have a bed capacity of 18,387, with an authorized increase of 14,808 beds; of the National Guard, 14,843, with an authorized increase of 8,880 beds; general hospitals, 16,209, with an authorized increase of 1,981 beds; Regular Army hospitals, 2,550; base hospitals, 7,664, with an authorized increase of 1,452 beds; embarkation hospitals, 3,306, with an authorized increase of 1,565 beds.

The division of domestic hospitals is in charge of Col. Robert L. Noble, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is also chief of the Personnel Division.

More Army Medical Officers.

The Surgeon General of the Army with clear vision has taken the future needs of his office into consideration and is now seeking the enrollment in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps of an additional 5,000 physicians and surgeons. They are needed now in order to begin the training that will have them ready for field and hospital duty that in the near future will demand their services. The Personnel Division has begun the campaign to add to the number of the 15,000 physicians who in the prime of life and at the top of their profession have entered the Army. The number in the Medical Corps had been sufficient to meet the requirements of the Army until recent activities created the need of an increase, and admissions to the corps had fallen off accordingly;

but to the call of the Surgeon General for another 5,000 the response from the profession has been fine and applications are coming in at a rapid rate from the class of men that will make first-rate medical officers.

Naval Hospital Appropriations.

One of the items of the House Naval Appropriation bill, noted on page 1315, authorizes the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for additions to and the increase of naval hospital facilities. The previous appropriations for this purpose since the beginning of American participation in the war amounted to \$6,000,000 and the additional amount carried by the present bill will be expended for the most part in increasing hospital facilities at the permanent naval stations. During the course of the debate in the House of Representatives last week a member asked Mr. Padgett if he had any explanation to offer why only \$65,000 is contained in the amendment for hospital facilities for the Great Lakes, while over \$2,000,000 is carried for hospitals in the State of New York. Mr. Padgett replied: "Because at the Great Lakes the hospitals there have been developed, and we have spent in hospitals there between two and three millions already, and this was simply a little additional work. I want to say that the committee gave a special hearing to Dr. Braisted, the Surgeon General, and we have printed the hearings. He went into this very carefully, and I think he has administered the medical department and hospital service with extraordinary and very commendable economy and efficiency. I believe every member of the committee will cheerfully bear me out in that statement."

Naval Hospitals in England.

A location for another of the seven naval hospitals in England has been selected and it is now being prepared for the use of the Navy. The site, the location of which cannot be disclosed at this time, is one of the most beautiful places in the British Isles and when turned over complete to the Navy it will be probably the finest naval hospital in the world. The personnel of its staff came from San Francisco and on the staff are a number of the leading surgeons from the Pacific coast. This personnel will be under the direction of Medical Director Bogert.

MEN WHO COME OF AGE ADDED TO DRAFT.

The resolution, S.J. 124, placing in the selective draft men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, which appears on our Congress page, was passed by the House April 25, with slight amendments. The House amended the resolution as adopted by the Senate by stipulating that those thus entering the draft should be placed at the bottom of the list in their respective classifications. Representative Hull of Iowa offered this amendment, which he said was not opposed by the War Department. It was adopted by a vote of 119 to 81. The House refused to exempt any person who becomes twenty-one years of age since June, 1917. It rejected by a vote of 262 to 29 the Senate amendment exempting divinity and medical students. The original draft law exempted such students from active service upon recommendation or request of the President or dean of a college or divinity school. It was urged in the House that there was no justice in exempting this class of young men, inasmuch as the original bill had already made such exemption, and there was no probability that the country would suffer from a lack of physicians and clergymen. Major General Crowder estimates that fully 700,000 men have become twenty-one since June 5, 1917, and will be affected by this legislation.

A revision of the regulations for the physical examination of the men drafted under the Selective Service Law is now being considered by a board of Army Medical officers in the Surgeon General's office. The purpose of the revision is to simplify the previous regulations on that subject. The board is understood to have reached the conclusion that at present it is advisable to accept only men who have no defects, to be sent to mobilization camps for general military service. Men who possess defects which render them unfit for general military duty may be accepted for special and limited military service. The regulations as amended by the board have not yet been acted upon by the Secretary of War.

THIRD SERIES OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Official lists were issued this week giving the names of men who have qualified at the third series of officers' training schools at the various camps, who are listed as eligible for appointment as second lieutenants. The men who have qualified will be carried on the eligible list of officer candidates and will be commissioned in the National Guard or the National Army at such time as suitable vacancies occur. The War Department in reference to the disposition of the successful candidates, says:

"Men attending or who have attended and are found eligible for commissions will be appointed as follows under the direction of department commanders; those who are now of grade of sergeant or below to be sergeants in the branch of the Service in which they qualify; Those above the grade of sergeant to be in their present grade in the branch of the Service in which they qualify; all such appointments to be extra numbers in the grade and arm. If any appointment carries a man to an arm where grade corresponding to present grade does not exist, he will be appointed to the nearest corresponding

grade. If grade and arm do not change, the present warrants will be continued, but as extra numbers. Commanders of all organizations from which candidates have been detailed are notified that these new appointments make vacancies in organizations. All successful candidates will be designated as 'officer candidates.'"

There are about 700 remaining on the eligible list for appointment as provisional second lieutenant in the Regular Army as a result of the examinations of July last, but the graduates of the third series of officers' training camps or schools are not eligible for appointment as provisional second lieutenants. As noted above, they will be commissioned as vacancies occur in the National Guard or in the National Army.

Many inquiries have been made as to the standing of the men who have taken the recent course and who will not receive commissions now. The Adjutant General is arranging to send all those who specialized in Field Artillery work, approximately 4,000 graduates, to Columbia, S.C., the location of Camp Jackson, the new training camp for Field Artillery, to take there a course of approximately three months preparatory to being sent abroad. About 2,000 of the graduates who qualified for the Infantry will go to the Infantry replacement camp, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for further training to better fit them for active duty abroad.

It is believed that some of the camp graduates already have gone to France with their units, either as commissioned officers (if places for them have become vacant) or in their old stations, but ready to fill vacancies as they arise. Others, who remain here, will be held with their units until such time as they are needed to fill vacancies as they arise with troops already organized or those in the training camps of the National Army. The divisional commanders speak in high terms of the men of the recent camps, but agree that the graduates ought to have been kept in training for another three months.

The number of qualifications at some of the camps is shown in the following list: Camp Gordon, Ga., 413; Camp Dix, N.J., 400; Camp Upton, N.Y., 744; Camp Dodge, Iowa, 346; and Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., 729.

The passage of the bill authorizing the increase of the Marine Corps to an enlisted strength of 75,500 men and the relative number of commissioned officers was received with much enthusiasm in the corps. Enlistments are coming in at a gratifying rate and the only class of men accepted are those who will measure up to the rigid requirements which have been maintained at all times. No branch of the Service is better equipped in the matter of training camps for the new recruits. The camps at Quantico and Parris Island have been accepted as models of their kind and with the facilities available on the Pacific coast the Marines will be ready to start training whenever the men have been accepted for the Service and the bill authorizing the increase has received final approval. Plans for the course of training have been perfected and experienced officers from the Marine Corps as well as a large staff of representatives of the Allied governments are merely waiting for the final order to begin work. Any additions to the training camps that may be necessary will undoubtedly be provided for under the present bill or readily granted in supplementary appropriations. Reports that have been recently received from France but which have not been made public have also cheered the corps, and it is understood that these reports when disclosed will show the Marines who have been in the fighting in France have lived up to the exalted traditions of that Service in every respect. This is shown by the list of 277 Marine Corps casualties, which have been included in the general casualty lists, but are brought together in one list this week by the commandant of the Marine Corps.

We recently suggested that in official correspondence the same rule be followed in this country as is followed by our forces abroad, that in signing letters and endorsements the name of the signer should be typewritten in addition to the written signature. It appears that the War Department was at the time carrying this into effect, as appears in paragraph 3 of G.O. 25, W.D., which is printed under our Army heading. We understand that an officer of the Army, who for many years has been signing his name in the manner described, wrote to the Quartermaster General on the subject some weeks ago suggesting that such a practice be made compulsory for all officers. A reply was received approving his plan and apparently the present general order is the result.

President Wilson wrote a letter to Senator Overman that was made public on April 22, in the course of which he characterized the Chamberlain "court martial" bill "as perhaps I may call it for short," he said, as being in his opinion "not only unconstitutional, but that in character it would put us nearly upon the level of the very people we are fighting and affecting to despise." He added: "It would be altogether inconsistent with the spirit and practice of America, and in view of the recent legislation on the Espionage bill, the Sabotage bill and the Woman Spy bill, I think it is unnecessary and uncalled for." Senator Chamberlain said he would hold no more hearings on it before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for the present at least.

The first great lakes transport built for service on the Atlantic was launched at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., April 25. The vessel is 261 feet long, 42½ feet beam and 26 feet depth. She was christened "Sturgeon Bay."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

The passage of the Naval Appropriation bill by the House is noted on page 1315.

The President on April 20 approved the act (S. 383) to punish the wilful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material.

The House on April 25 reported favorably the bill for the temporary increase of the Coast Guard.

The bill, H.R. 10984, to permit certain persons to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy, was defeated in the House on April 22 by striking out the enacting clause.

Commutation of Quarters, Heat and Light.

The text of the act, S. 3863, signed by the President on April 16, to provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases, we repeat here for the benefit of various inquirers:

That during the present emergency every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States on duty in the field, or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child, or dependent parent, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode, without regard to personal quarters furnished him elsewhere, the number of rooms prescribed by the Act of March 2, 1907 (34th Stat., page 1169), to be occupied by, and only so long as occupied by, said wife, child, or dependent parent; and in case such quarters are not available every such commissioned officer shall be paid commutation thereof and commutation for heat and light at the rate authorized by law in cases where public quarters are not available; but nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to reduce the allowances now authorized by law for any person in the Army.

Test of Navy Ordnance.

The Senate on April 19 passed, without amendment, the bill, H.R. 10783, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy "to expend \$1,000,000, or any part thereof, in his discretion, for increasing facilities for proof and test of ordnance material, including necessary buildings, construction, equipment, railroad, and water facilities, land, and damages and losses to persons, firms, and corporations resulting from procurement of land for this purpose, and necessary expenses incident. If such lands and appurtenances cannot be procured by purchase within one month after passage of this act the President is authorized to take over for the United States immediate possession and title of such lands and improvements, including all easements, rights of way, riparian, and other rights appurtenant thereto, or any land selected by him to be used for the carrying out of the purposes of this act. The bill provides for the usual mode of adjustment of disputed valuations, appropriates \$1,000,000 for the purpose and further provides that no railroad shall be built in the District of Columbia under this act until Congress has approved the point from which such road may start and also the route to be followed in the District of Columbia.

Army Chaplains.

In vetoing the bill (S. 2917) for additional Army chaplains, the President said: "I fear that the last proviso contained in the act, and constituting the last printed line of the engrossed copy herewith returned, is susceptible of being interpreted to mean that no chaplain shall retain his commission in the Army of the United States after reaching the age of forty-five. I assume that this was not the intention of the Congress, and respectfully suggest that these words be substituted: 'That no person shall be appointed chaplain in the Army who on the date of appointment is more than forty-five years of age.'"

Registration of Those Attaining Twenty-one Years.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, reporting S. J. Res. 124, amended Sections 1 and 2 and recommended the passage of the resolution in the following form. Passage of the bill by the House is noted elsewhere.

Resolved, etc., That during the present emergency all male persons, citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States, who have, since June 5, 1917, and on or before day set for registration by proclamation by the President, attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and that upon proclamation by the President, stating time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all such persons, except such persons as are exempt from registration under Act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of said Act approved May 18, 1917, and they shall be registered in same manner and subject to same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said Act.

Sec. 2. That after the day set under Sec. 1 hereof for registration by proclamation by the President at such intervals as the President may from time to time prescribe, the President may require that all male persons, citizens of the U.S. and all male persons residing in U.S., who have attained the age of twenty-one years since last preceding date of registration, and on or before next day set for registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration under Act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, shall be registered in same manner and subject to same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under terms of said Act.

Sec. 3. That all such persons when registered shall be liable to military service and to draft under terms of said Act approved May 18, 1917, under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of said Act.

Sec. 4. That all such persons shall be subject to terms and provisions and liabilities of said Act approved May 18, 1917, in all respects as if they had been registered under terms of said Act, and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of requirements of said Act and of this joint resolution upon publication of any such proclamation by the President.

Pay and Allowances of Army Field Clerks.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported, in lieu of S. 3153, the following bill, which was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar:

S. —That hereafter Army field clerks shall have the same allowances and benefits as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps; Provided, however, That the minimum, or entrance, pay, exclusive of said allowances, of said Army field clerks shall be \$1,200 per annum: And provided further, That Army field clerks shall receive the same increase of pay for service beyond the continental limits of the United States as is now allowed by law to commissioned officers of the Army.

Sec. 2. That during the present emergency every Army field clerk, while on active duty in the field or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child or dependent parent, shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode, without regard to personal quarters furnished him elsewhere, the number of rooms heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, to be occupied by, and only so long as occupied by, said wife, child or dependent parent;

and in case such quarters are not available every such Army field clerk shall be paid commutation thereof and commutation for heat and light at the rate authorized by law in cases where public quarters are not available: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce the allowances now authorized by law for any person in the Army.

The Acting Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the War Department for military post exchanges, fiscal year 1919, in the sum of \$402,688, to meet the necessary expenses of the Commission on Training Camp Activities in connection with construction, equipment, and in maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, including repair to buildings erected at private cost; for rental of films, purchase of slides, supplies for and making repairs to moving picture outfits, and for similar and other recreational purposes at training and miscellaneous camps now established or which may be hereafter established.

The Acting Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$15,000, required for purchase of land known as the old burying ground adjacent to Watervliet Arsenal, the removal of bodies, and the erection of a wall inclosing the land. The old burying ground projects into the southern portion of the arsenal and prevents satisfactory location of the railroad track necessary to reach the new buildings in the southeast corner of the arsenal.

Senator Poindexter on April 23 submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$300,000 for the purchase of additional land adjoining the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

PROMOTION FOR RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

The raising of a point of order against that portion of the Naval Appropriation bill that provided for promotion of officers of the Navy on the retired list by reason of their service on active duty resulted in striking this proposed new legislation from the bill. But this is not to be taken as a sign of hostility in the House to the movement to accord to retired Navy officers equal rights with retired officers of the Army, who by the provisions of Section 24 of the National Defense Act may be promoted up to rank of major, and if recent Senate action on S. 4013 is upheld in the House, may go up as high as colonel. When the point of order was raised, in the House, on the retired officers' paragraph in the Naval bill, to permit promotion of retired Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers, it was urged that this matter should go out, because it was new legislation that was being taken care of in another bill.

The retired commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who have been recalled to active duty by reason of the exigencies of war may be confident that their services will be recognized by Congress. The Senate has passed the bill, S. 3126, providing for promotion of retired Navy officers on active duty and the House Naval Committee recently made a favorable report on this proposed law, amending the measure to read as follows, in brief:

That hereafter, during existence of war or of a national emergency declared by the President to exist, any commissioned or warrant officer of Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, retired, may, in discretion of Secretary of Navy, be ordered to active duty at sea or on shore; and any retired officer performing such active duty in time of war or national emergency, declared as aforesaid, shall be entitled to promotion on retired list to grade or rank, not above that of lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps or captain in Coast Guard, and shall thereafter receive pay and allowances thereof, which his total active service as an officer both prior and subsequent to retirement, in manner rendered by him, would have enabled him to attain in due course of promotion had such service been rendered continuously on active list during period of time last past.

That during existence of war or of a national emergency, declared as aforesaid, any commissioned or warrant officer of Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, retired, while on active duty, may be temporarily advanced to and commissioned in such higher grade or rank on retired list, not above that of lieutenant commander in Navy or major in Marine Corps or captain in Coast Guard, as the President may determine, and any officer so advanced shall, while on active duty, be entitled to same pay and allowances as officers of like grade or rank on active list: Provided, That any such commissioned or warrant officer who has been so temporarily advanced in grade or rank shall, upon his relief from active duty, or in any case not later than six months after termination of war or of national emergency, declared as aforesaid, revert to grade or rank on retired list and to pay and allowance status which he would have held had he not been so temporarily advanced: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce pay and allowances now allowed by law to retired officers.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 148, Mr. Chamberlain.—Providing for payment of income tax in monthly installments by persons enlisted in, enrolled in, or drafted into the military or naval forces of the United States prior to June 1, 1918.

S. 4362, Mr. McNary.—To provide preferential homestead entries for soldiers and sailors of war with Germany and Austria.

S. 4402, Mr. Tillman.—To amend the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, in so far as it relates to sea service in grade before promotion. Insert a new proviso immediately after the clause that "On and after June 30, 1920, no captain, commander, or lieutenant commander shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving, or who is more than fifty-four, fifty, or forty-five years of age, respectively," the proviso reading as follows: "Provided, That in exceptional cases where officers are specifically designated by the Secretary of the Navy as performing, or as having performed, such highly important duties on shore that their services cannot be or could not have been spared from their assignment without serious prejudice to the successful prosecution of the war, the qualification of sea service in the cases of those officers so specifically designated shall not apply while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President, or within two and one-half years subsequent to the ending of such war or national emergency."

S. 4635, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the President to make provision for the care and treatment of persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States who are citizens of any nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at war.

S. 4342, Mr. Johnson.—To provide compensation for maritime workers of the United States suffering injuries while in the service of merchant vessels of the United States, their owners, or charterers, and for the dependents of such maritime workers in case of death.

H.J. Res. 230, Mr. McFadden.—That "The Star-Spangled Banner," words by Francis Scott Key and music by Samuel

Arnold, be, and hereby is, adopted and declared to be the national anthem.

H.R. 11488, Mr. Cramton.—To amend Sec. 314, War-Risk Insurance Act, to read: "Sec. 314. That from and after passage of this Act the rate of pension for a widow or mother of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the U.S. who served in the Mexican War, Civil War, the Indian wars, the War with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under sixteen years of age: Provided, however, That this Act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions."

H.R. 11518, Mr. Sabath.—To amend the naturalization laws and repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to naturalization, and for other purposes. Similar to the bill H.R. 3132, as amended in the Senate and passed April 16. See page 1275, our issue of April 20.

H.R. 11520, Mr. Sims.—To amend Secs. 200, 206, 210, War-Risk Insurance Act.

H.R. 11549, Mr. Jones.—To provide for the promotion of vocational retraining for disabled soldiers; to provide for co-operation with the states in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for co-operation with the states in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure.

H.R. 11556, Mr. Currie, of Michigan.—To subject to trial by court-martial persons who endanger the good discipline, order, movements, health, safety, or successful operations of the land or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 11578, Mr. Emerson.—That the Government shall furnish all soldiers and sailors, who are on furlough for a visit home, with at least half-fare rates on any transportation lines over which they may be required to travel. That in cases where the furlough is granted because of serious sickness at home or death of the soldier or sailor is indigent, such transportation shall be paid entirely by the Government.

H.R. 11656, Mr. Little.—To remove all distinctions between members of the Regular Army, the National Army and the National Guard in the service of the United States of America.

H.R. 11657, Mr. Rogers.—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 3, 1914, as amended by the act approved Oct. 6, 1917, so as to make compulsory, with certain exceptions, the allotment of pay by a commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of the United States to his wife, to a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed, and to his child.

H.R. 11660, Mr. Haskell.—To provide one-half railroad fares to "persons in military service" upon all passenger trains of the railroad systems of transportation in the possession, use, control and operation of the U.S. Government.

LIBERTY LOAN IN THE SERVICES.

The Navy and the Third Liberty Loan.

Secretary Daniels sent a telegram to all ships and stations of the Navy on April 23 conveying the following Liberty Day message to the entire naval establishment received from Vice Admiral Sims, commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval forces in European waters:

"It is hoped that on Liberty Day the Navy will not let the consciousness of duty well done upon the occasion of former loans cause it to relax its efforts to make the present loan an overwhelming success. We must not forget that the ultimate victory of war depends no less upon the power to procure its sinews than upon the use of the weapons themselves, and that it is our duty not only to accord to our leaders the complete confidence which their wise and increasing efforts have so justly earned, but as well to place within their hands the full measure of their requests for money, in order that our arms and our hearts may be made strong and the world may be made safe for democracy."

Secretary Daniels added: "Let us lay this inspiring message from overseas closely to our hearts, and by our generous support of the Third Liberty Loan unmistakably indicate to our gallant forces abroad that we are solidly backing them up, that the Navy's spirit at home as well as in the zone of actual conflict is that our all is not too much."

The Navy passed the \$5,000,000 mark in the Third Liberty Loan Drive on April 23. This represents sixteen days' campaigning, and Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, the Navy Liberty Loan officer, says: "The biggest days are still ahead." The standing of the principal Navy yards on April 22 was as follows: New York, \$723,000; Mare Island, \$585,450; Washington, \$510,800; Philadelphia, \$481,000; Boston, \$420,000; Norfolk, \$302,000; Portsmouth, \$180,000; Puget Sound, \$172,200. The Boston Navy yard is the first naval unit to fly a Liberty Loan Honor Flag for exceeding its quota. The U.S.S. Nevada has already reserved by radio \$16,750 of Liberty bonds, and the U.S.S. Arizona is a close second with \$15,950. Canvasses are being made on all the hundreds of ships in European and Asiatic waters as well as on the Atlantic coast, and returns are being received by radio, cable, telegraph and mail. The Navy subscribed \$3,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan, \$11,000,000 to the second and is expected to considerably exceed this in the third.

Army Liberty Loan Regulations.

A memorandum concerning the third Liberty Loan and the methods to be adopted to handle it in the Army was issued on April 16 by Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General. It notes the terms of the loan and provides that officers, enlisted men and permanent civilian employees of the military establishment may purchase bonds by using the Army allotment system. Q.M.C. Form 38 is to be used and executed not later than April 30; if forms not available allotment can be made by letter, but in case of enlisted men and civilian employees allotments must be countersigned by immediate commanding officer.

Allotments must be at rate of \$5 per month for ten months for each \$50 bond; commence April, 1918, from pay due April 30, and terminate with allotment of pay due Jan. 31, 1919. Allotments must state "To the Secretary of the Treasury for purchase \$50 Third Liberty Loan bond, one coupon detached," one coupon being withheld to adjust accrued interest. Any number of \$50 bonds may be bought on one allotment form.

Civilian employees cannot make allotments to Secretary of Treasury, but commissioned officers, enlisted men and permanent civilian employees may allot to private banks. Purchases of bonds for cash and all purchases which involve cash transactions must be made locally. Company funds, surplus exchange and general mess funds may be invested in Liberty bonds and War-Savings

Stamps with approval of company, exchange or mess councils of administration. Soldiers' deposits and balances due for clothing cannot be utilized. Officers in charge of Liberty Loan and War-Savings activities will take necessary steps to keep accurate record of amount of bonds purchased outright by their commands and amounts bought by allotment.

No competitive campaign for sale of Liberty Bonds will be instituted. Enlisted men who have but small margin of pay remaining after discharge of their fixed monthly obligations will not be encouraged to assume additional burdens, but steps will be taken to see that military personnel is instructed as to character of bonds and given every opportunity to subscribe. Organization commanders will see that soldiers do not so obligate their pay that they are unable to provide for their families. A weekly telegraphic report to The Adjutant General of the Army showing total subscription to midnight of Saturday by officers, enlisted men and civilian employees in Philippines, China, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, and Europe will be made, and in the continental limits of the United States this will be supplemented by mail report showing total subscriptions of each organization. Final report will be made on or after April 30, and not later than May 4, giving grand total, and accurate statement of amount of allotments to Secretary of Treasury. Friendly co-operation of various helpful civil agencies located in camps was to be utilized to the fullest extent. Col. Herbert M. Lord, Q.M. Corps, has been designated officer in charge of sale of War-Savings Stamps and Liberty Loan bonds for the Army.

AIRCRAFT SITUATION CLEARED UP.

The reorganization of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, the creation of a Division of Military Aeronautics, and the appointment of John D. Ryan as the head of a newly-created Division of Aircraft Production were announced by Secretary of War Baker on April 24. The War Department statement reads:

"Mr. John D. Ryan has accepted the directorship of aircraft production for the Army. A reorganization of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps also has been effected, of which the principal elements are as follows:

"General Squier, as Chief Signal Officer, will devote his attention to the administration of signals; a Division of Military Aeronautics is created under the direction of Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, N.A. The Aircraft Board created by act of Congress remains an advisory body, as it has been in the past, with Mr. Ryan as its chairman. This arrangement is made with the entire concurrence of Mr. Howard Coffin, who remains a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense and will render assistance and counsel to the Aircraft Board and Mr. Ryan.

"The Division of Military Aeronautics will have control of the training of aviators and the military use of aircraft. The exact division of functions in the matter of designing and engineering will be worked out as experience determines between the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Division of Production. This announcement involves no change of personnel in the present equipment of division of the Signal Corps, of which W. C. Potter is chief and which will continue under his direction."

General Kenly recently returned from France, where he has been in active touch with the evolution of the airplane in warfare. The Division of Military Aeronautics will have control of the training of aviators and the military use of aircraft. Mr. Ryan, who is a copper producer in Montana and a financier in New York city, has been working for the American Red Cross in an executive capacity, recently. He has accepted the new position.

The aviation work of the Navy will not be interfered with, Secretary Baker announcing that Mr. Ryan's work will be confined to aircraft production for the Army. Mr. Coffin made this statement after the aviation reorganization plan was announced: "The appointment of a single individual with definite and adequate power to deal with all aspects of Army aircraft production is a logical and necessary step. It is necessary to get away from any question of a division of responsibility, either in fact or in the public mind."

No Present Separation from Signal Corps.

Assistant Secretary of War Crowell said on Thursday that it was not intended at this time to separate the Aircraft Bureau, which has just been placed under the charge of Mr. Ryan as civilian head and Brig. Gen. W. L. Kenly as military head, from the Signal Corps as under the present law it could not be done legally; but that the future disposition of aircraft activities would probably depend upon additional legislation. All of the present appropriation for aircraft production was allotted to the Signal Corps.

Senator Wadsworth on April 25 offered an amendment to the Overman bill to provide that the President be further authorized "to establish an executive agency, which may exercise such jurisdiction and control over the production of airplanes, airplane engines and aircraft equipment as in his judgment may be advantageous"; and that all sums of money heretofore allotted to the aeronautical board shall be transferred to the above agency. This amendment, it is understood, was offered for the purpose of making the division under Mr. Ryan independent of the War Department and accountable only to the President. It is intended to give the division full power with the purpose of rushing aircraft construction.

SECRETARY BAKER ON WAR CONDITIONS.

Secretary of War Baker made his first public address since his return from France in Washington on April 20 at a Liberty Loan meeting and talked about the war and our Army abroad. He said in part: "We are fighting an adversary who has elected to make force the center of his political philosophy and belief—pure, naked force. It is not the doctrine upon which a permanent and beautiful civilization can be built, but we accept that challenge as it has been made. This is no answer except cold, relentless, adequate force. When force is divorced from morality there is something in morality that engenders the force to overcome it. There is no doubt as to the outcome."

Turning to the German drive, Mr. Baker said the people watched the bulletins from day to day and hour to hour, always with the question in their hearts: "Will the line hold?" "The line has been bent," the Secretary continued. "Will the line hold or will it break? The end of this war will not come when a line is broken."

This war cannot end until a people's heart is broken, and those who have looked into the faces of the people of England, of France or of Italy, who have looked into the faces of those refugees leaving territory to be occupied, know that mere force can never break that heart."

Mr. Baker spoke briefly of the events of his trip along the American lines in France. He pictured for his hearers the greatness of the task the country faces in setting up a new army there, 3,000 miles from home, and paid high tribute to General Pershing and his officers for the work they have done. A new industrial civilization, he said, was being superimposed upon what France had already built for the war and the time was at hand when an American could go from end to end of the lines and touch nothing and see nothing except that which American hands had erected to maintain a great American Army. The aid of France and England and Italy had been generous, he said. All Allied and American men and resources had been pooled, until they were merged in one great identity. All the nations had lost their sense of distinction between "what is theirs and what is ours." The common purpose of all to beat back and crush German force, he said, had welded all into one.

Mr. Baker appeared at an executive session of the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 23. It was reported that while he told the members of the committee many of his recent experiences in the war zone he did not discuss any of the essentials of the war program or the pending Army Appropriations bill. He is also reported to have furnished the committee with figures showing how men and materials were being moved to France.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Presumption of Death of Missing Persons.

An opinion has been requested of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as to the presumption of death in the case of those men who still remain unaccounted for in the Tuscania disaster. It appears that the Tuscania was torpedoed Feb. 5, 1918, and that the first report indicated apparently 200 casualties among the officers and enlisted men of the Army. That three officers and 187 enlisted men were reported dead, and one officer and sixty-six enlisted men were reported missing; that later reports accounted for some of those reported missing; but that one officer and thirty-nine enlisted men remain unaccounted for and are believed to have been drowned. Certain papers discussing the general question of presumption of death of soldiers whose final record is "missing in action" were forwarded to the Judge Advocate General for his consideration.

It appears to be necessary for The Adjutant General to establish some definite working rule as to when the death of a soldier reported as missing shall be officially recorded. Section 307 of the War-Risk Insurance Act (40 Stat. 398,407) provides that compensation shall not be payable for death in the course of service until the death is officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving. Furthermore, there is a bill now pending in Congress (S. 3475) which in effect requires a private insurance company to accept the certificate of The Adjutant General of the Army as proof of death of an insured officer or enlisted man. The rule applied in civil courts as to presumption of death of missing persons is well stated in 8 Ruling Case Law 712-713 as follows:

"The jury may infer that an absent person died before the expiration of seven years if it appears that within that period he encountered some impending or imminent danger which might reasonably be expected to destroy life, and the state of health, age, occupation or prospective journey of a given individual may warrant the inference of death within a brief time. Accordingly when a vessel set out on a voyage and neither the vessel nor those who went in her were afterward heard of the presumption arises, after the utmost limit of time for her to have completed the voyage and for news of her arrival at any commercial port of the world to have been received, that the vessel has been lost, and that all on board of her have perished. The presumption of death in such cases does not rest on the fact alone that the person in question has been absent and unheard of for a specific length of time, but also on the fact that the vessel has not been heard from, and the question is not whether it is possible that the person may be alive, but whether the circumstances do not present so strong a probability of his death that a court should act thereon. Presumption founded on a reasonable probability must prevail as against mere possibilities, otherwise the conclusion that a man was dead could never be arrived at until the natural limit of human life had been reached."

When a man is last known of as going into action, and has been reported as "missing in action," and when sufficient time has thereafter elapsed so that a report of him could have been received through the Red Cross or other recognized channels in case he had been taken prisoner, and there is still no information as to his existence or whereabouts, the only reasonable presumption is, in view of present conditions and methods of warfare, that he is dead. It is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that "when a man is reported as missing in action, and reasonable efforts to locate him, made through regular channels, have proved unsuccessful, after a lapse of a reasonable time, the records of The Adjutant General should carry the man as dead, and the rights of his beneficiaries as to compensation and insurance should be settled on that basis. What constitutes such reasonable time is a question of fact in each case, but it would be an extraordinary case where such reasonable time would exceed six months. As to those men who still remain unaccounted for in the Tuscania disaster, I have no hesitation in recommending that the records of The Adjutant General should be made to show them as dead. There is every reasonable probability that none of them have survived and 'presumption founded on a reasonable probability' must prevail as against mere possibilities here as well as in civil courts."

Discharge for Disability.

In the case of late Pvt. Samuel L. Parks, Co. B, 122d Inf., who was ordered discharged from the Army upon a surgeon's certificate of disability issued at 3d Ind. Hdqrs., 31st Division, Feb. 18, 1918, and who was at that time a patient in the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, Ga., "too weak to receive official notification of discharge," the Judge Advocate General in an opinion holds that under the circumstances set out the discharge was wholly inoperative and without legal effect to separate the soldier from the military Service of the United States. The certificate of discharge was dated March 2, Parks died March 11, 1918, without, so far as is disclosed, receiving notice he had been discharged. The

commanding officer of Co. B states that the discharge of Parks on March 2, 1918, was erroneous and requests that he be restored to duty as of that date. The nature of Parks's disability resulting in his confinement in the base hospital is not disclosed, but it is assumed, in absence of a showing to the contrary, that it was contracted in line of duty, and that he was not at any time during the period between the date the discharge was issued and the date of his death in physical condition to receive notice of the fact that he had been discharged the Service by reason of disability. It is well settled that a discharge takes effect from the date upon which notice, either actual or constructive, is served upon the person to be discharged, and in a recent opinion of the J.A.G. it was held that a soldier seriously ill, confined in a hospital, who may not be in any condition by reason of his illness to protect his rights or properly care for any business transaction cannot be thus discharged.

Other opinions of the Judge Advocate General recently issued in bulletins include the following:

Deceased Soldier's Property.

The person named in the emergency address is not necessarily the legal representative of a deceased soldier under A.R. 163. The term "legal representative," as used in A.W. 112 and A.R. 163, means the duly authorized legal personal representative of the deceased; that is, an executor or administrator duly appointed by the proper court. A.W. 112 and A.R. 163 to 166 prescribe the manner of disposition of the personal effects of a deceased soldier, under which the legal representative or widow, if present, may be permitted to take charge of such effects, and if there is no legal representative or widow present the commanding officer shall cause the effects to be secured and converted into cash. It is not now permissible, as it was under Article 127 of the old Articles of War, to send the personal effects of a deceased to the legal representative or to the widow. If, however, in any case the legal representative or widow, who cannot be present, desires any particular articles of the deceased soldier's effects, it is permissible for the Summary Court to sell such articles to such legal representative or widow, pursuant to A.W. 112, and transmit the same at the expense of such purchaser. (Ops. J.A.G., 220.8, Feb. 7, 1918.)

Expenditures for Health Preservation.

The Urgent Deficiencies Appropriation Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 345, 365-6), under the title "Medical Department," makes provision for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof. Held that the appropriation does not limit the work of the Surgeon General to the actual military posts or stations, but is broad enough to authorize the Surgeon General to undertake beyond the limits of cantonments such measures to eradicate mosquitoes and such other activities as in his judgment will safeguard the health of troops and accomplish the objects sought by the appropriation. (Ops. J.A.G., 720, Feb. 20, 1918.)

Payment of Funeral Expenses.

A soldier who had been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement, and whose discharge had been suspended, died while serving his sentence of confinement. Held, that such soldier was at the time of his death on the Army active list, and therefore the expense of his burial or of the shipment of his remains to his home may be paid from the appropriation for such purposes contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat., 105, 130). The suspension of the execution of a sentence of dishonorable discharge of an enlisted man until his release from confinement, as authorized in A.W. 52, is for the purpose of giving him a chance to reclaim himself and gain restoration to the colors in disciplinary companies (M.C.M., Sec. 333). The soldier is not separated from the Army during such suspension, since he is not discharged from his enlistment, but may be required to serve out the same. (Ops. J.A.G., 220.8, Feb. 20, 1918.)

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending April 19 are as follows:

General: Admission and non-effective rates show an increase as compared with similar rates for last week. Epidemics of influenza are now prevailing in National Guard camps in the South as well as in National Army cantonments. Pneumonia continues with a high incidence, although the number of new cases is smaller than last week. The influx of new men in many camps is partly responsible for the high sick rates. The death rate for the week shows an increase due in part to the number of seriously sick left behind when commands go overseas. Deaths occurring among such sick are chargeable to commands remaining in the United States instead of commands from which the sick are taken. This results in a death rate in the United States higher than would obtain if the proper command overseas were charged with these deaths.

Regular Army: Jefferson Barracks again has the highest sick rate of all stations in this group. The Southern Department has the highest rates of all departments. Eight hundred new cases of pneumonia are reported from all stations of this group against 838 last week. Little change is noted in health conditions in Aviation camps (N.A.).

National Guard: Camp Wadsworth has the lowest sick rates for the week; Camp Wheeler the highest admission, and Camp Shelby the highest non-effective rate for all camps of this group. One hundred and fifty-five new cases of pneumonia were reported against 121 last week. These cases have been appearing, as a rule, as complications of influenza. Fewer new cases of scarlet fever, measles and meningitis are reported.

National Army: Camp Grant has the lowest sick rates of all camps of this group, while Camp Dodge has the highest non-effective and death rate. The sick and death rates at Camp Dodge have been several times greater among colored than white men. Serious epidemics in this group of camps appear to be subsiding. There were fewer new cases of pneumonia and meningitis than last week.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on the last day covered by the report was 46.8 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 39.5 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 8.2 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 6.5 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 54.2 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease was 33.5 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 18.4

per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 17.3 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (N.A.)—was 43.6 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 29.2; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 13.8 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 12.4 per 1,000 per year.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

General Pershing made public on April 18 a letter dated France, April 7, sent by Secretary Baker to the officers and men of the American forces. In part it reads:

"After a thorough inspection of the American Expeditionary Forces I am returning to the United States with fresh enthusiasm to speed up the transportation of the remainder of the great army of which you are the vanguard. What I have seen here gives comfortable assurance that plans for the effectiveness of our fighting forces and for the comfort and welfare of our men have been broadly made and vigorously executed. We are building a great Army to vindicate a great cause and the spirit which you are showing, the courage, the resourcefulness and zeal for the performance of duty, both as soldiers and as men, is not only promising of military success, but is worthy of the traditions of America and of the Allied armies with which we are associated. Press on!"

The following statement was added by "Order of General Pershing": "In adding his own appreciation to the splendid spirit of our Army, the commander-in-chief wishes to impress upon the officers and men of all ranks a keen sense of the serious obligation which rests upon them, while at the same time giving fresh assurance of his complete confidence in their loyalty, their courage and their sincere devotion to duty."

The French government has awarded the War Cross to Sergt. David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., a member of French Escadrille No. 150; William A. Wellman, of Cambridge, Mass., of Escadrille No. 37, and Phelps Collins, of Detroit, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. Collins was killed on March 13 in an aerial combat.

The Elysée Palace Hotel and the Hotel Champs-Elysées in Paris have been taken over by the American Expeditionary Forces. They will be used as offices and quarters for officers of the American Army.

Through the initiative and courtesy of General Legrand, commanding the French military district in and around Marseilles, also of the Société Marseillaise du Credit, those American officers whose business is likely to call them to Marseilles will not suffer too much from the ever increasing cost of living in these parts. A hotel has been transformed to receive American and French officers who may stay in the city for some time. Officers will have every comfort in the hotel and will not pay the big prices of other establishments. The Société Marseillaise du Credit has supplied all the money for the transformation of this building, which in a very short time will be ready to receive its first visitors.

A schedule has been adopted for the season's games of the Paris (France) baseball league comprising twenty-six teams. Ten games were scheduled for April 21. All the clubs are made up of American soldiers or Army men of the service corps.

It was announced in London on April 24 that preparations were being made by the American Red Cross to handle American wounded from the troops brigaded with the British forces on the western front. The wounded from these units will be brought to England with the British wounded and sorted out there.

Lieut. Theodore Higgins Sweetser, M.R.C., American Expeditionary Forces, has been recommended for the British Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Near Passchendaele on March 13 he gave valuable assistance to more than forty men suffering from gas while he himself was also suffering from its effects.

General Rawlinson, of the British army, has written a letter to "the commanding officer of an American regiment," who took charge of the U.S. Engineer troops, cooks, orderlies and railway men and aided Brig. Gen. Carey to hold a portion of the British line from March 22 to 27. General Rawlinson wrote: "The army commander wishes to record officially his appreciation of the excellent work your regiment has done in assisting the British army to resist the enemy's powerful offensive during the last ten days. I fully realize it has been largely due to your assistance that the enemy has been checked, and I rely on you to assist us still further during the few days still to come before I shall be able to relieve you in the line. I consider your work in the line to be greatly enhanced by the fact that for six weeks previous to taking your place in the front line your men had been working at such high pressure, erecting heavy bridges on the Somme. My best congratulations and warm thanks to all."

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to date were given out April 25 as follows: Killed in action, 298; killed or prisoner, 1; killed by accident, 196; died of disease, 942; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 113; civilians, 7; gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes, 49. Total deaths, 1,843; wounded, 2,100; captured, 43; missing, 41. Grand total, 4,027.

Casualties Announced in Lists of April 19-25 Inclusive. Owing to the increased length of lists we omit list of enlisted men slightly wounded.

(All enlisted are privates unless otherwise indicated.)

Killed in Action.

Lieutenant.

Ayer, Laurence S.

Enlisted.

Alkroyd, Herbert F.
Alson, Carl H.
Broadhead, Joshua K., sergt.
Dawley, Elmer G.
Emperato, Louis
Foote, Charles W.
Fuller, Orville G., sergt.
Gordon, Frank P., corpl.
Hendrickson, John L., corpl.
Hefanski, Stanislaw
Kane, Frank G.
Kraeger, Ray D.
Kulesza, Fabian, cook.
Larkin, John J.

Leach, Henry W.
McCall, Frank
McGaffigan, Daniel L.
Martin, Manuel
Norsigian, George H.
Oliva, Felix M.
Sesly, George G.
Selner, Herman
Slaton, John F.
Snow, Earl, corpl.
Tanner, Grover K., bugler.
Viscusi, Girelamo
Waldron, Charles
Wilson, Roger

Severely Wounded.

Lieutenant.

McMeel, Bernard F.

Enlisted.

Adams, Steve
Allen, Charles F.
Antoniewicz, Walter A.
Brook, John L.
Cleary, Michael J.
Desrochers, Hormidas
Dickerman, John A., sergt.
Dillon, William K.
Fleischer, Abraham A.
Flynn, James D.
Godin, Omer A.
Gosminski, John W.
Harrington, Charles H.
Hoag, Theodore G.
Johnson, Carl A., jr., corpl.
Kertcher, George
Knutson, Charlie B.
Kubiak, Casimir P., corpl.
Loper, William E.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieutenants.

Greene, L. E.
Helander, William Eugene
Hobbs, Marland C.
Holmes, Thomas M.
Lowe, Harold T.

Enlisted.

Alekno, Frank
Amara, Frank B., corpl.
Bergeron, Henry J.
Boyce, Roy L., corpl.
Brooks, Frank D., corpl.
Burwell, John C., wagoner.
Eaton, Clarence S.
Hammett, Walter
Henry, Charles A.
Iantorno, Pietro
Knutson, Charlie B.
McArdle, Peter P.

Died of Disease.

Enlisted.

Baldi, Giuseppe
Bashaw, Clarence
Byrbe, Homer, cook.
Cataldo, Frank C., sergt.
Cough, Charles H.
Cook, LeRoy
De Haven, Edwin A.
Flannery, Edward J.
Frederick, James
Johnson, Elmer B.
Kelly, Albert
Kreuger, Martin
Lyeth, George
McPeak, Harvey A.
Mattingsly, Joseph L.
Moore, George

Died of Accident.

Lieutenant.

Huguenin, Stanley

Marquardt, James Calder

Enlisted.

Fraxier, Donald R.
Sammons, Roberts

Died of Other Causes.

Enlisted.

King, Jesse M.
Watson, Frank J.

Williams, Arthur

Missing in Action.

Lieutenants.

Gallagher, Bernard J.
Rhett, Robert B.

Taylor, Moses, jr.

Hector E. Rollman, previously reported missing, is now reported a prisoner in Germany.

MAINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, announced on April 25 the total losses of the Marines in France up to that date, as follows: Officers wounded, 7; enlisted men killed, 34; enlisted men wounded, 236; total, 277. None is reported missing. One company lost twenty-one killed and 140 wounded. The full strength of a company is 250 men. The names in the list have in large part been included in the general casualty lists heretofore published.

(All enlisted are privates unless otherwise indicated.)

Killed in Action.

Enlisted.

Arthur, Leslie H.
Bollack, Edmond
Formall, John, corpl.
Gehrke, Emil H.
Gehrlert, Edward C.
Giles, William E.
Grober, Edward A.
Horan, (name now being verified)
Jackson, Norman R., corpl.
Jewett, Allen W.

Wounded in Action.

Captains.

Karstaedt, F. W.

Lieutenants.

Barber, Harry D.
Clark, Fred W., jr.
Kirk, W. H.

Miller, Adolph B.

Enlisted.

Adams, Grover D.
Aikin, Guilford L.
Alsbrook, James A.
Anderson, Earle O.
Anglin, Howard L.
Ansel, Edward F., corpl.
Asbury, William T.
Arnold, Morris C.
Atchison, John C.
Ausburne, Sylvanus
Ayars, Charles W.
Bailey, Le Roy, sergt.
Barnett, Clarence H.
Barnett, Earl K.
Barts, Albert W.
Battles, Lloyd E., sergt.
Bayn, Fred O.
Becker, John H.
Bell, Arthur
Bell, Frank T.
Bennett, Sam D., corpl.
Benton, Warren G., jr.
Biel, Joseph
Berger, Raymond A.
Blackford, Wilbert, sergt.
Bliss, William R.
Boavillain, Ernest H.

Gibson, Abner L.
Gormely, Frank
Hamilton, Frank L.
Hanz, Willis W.
Hehl, Lambert L.
Hennen, Leo H., sergt.
Hennessy, Harry E.
Hoseli, Anton F.
Jacobson, Eddie W.
Jenkins, William D.
Johnson, Carl W., corpl.
Johnson, Herbert E., jr.
Johnson, Ralph O.
Johnson, Walker W.
Jones, Jack H.
Jordan, John V.
Judd, Clarence A.
Kalb, Walter, corpl.
Kaas, Oril N., sergt.
Kelley, Walter U., sergt.
Kelly, Francis W.
Kemp, Leroy K.
Kimmel, Harry
King, Joseph
Kitchens, Jesse A.
Knox, George F.
Kramer, Fred, corpl.
Kujak, Carl F.
Lafferty, James B.
Laughter, Chester R.
Leach, James A.
Leonard, Raymond R.
Levandowsky, Stanley
Lincks, Arthur
Littleton, Andrew J.
Lomenick, Pressley R., corpl.
Loud, William L., corpl.
Luckert, Benjamin J.
McCoy, James B.
McElroy, Bernard J.
McMullen, John R., corpl.
McNamara, Leonard J., corpl.
Madison, Corbett C.
Martindale, Charles P.
Markham, Clarence S.
Marlowe, Fred M.
Marshall, James A.
Martin, Odum P., corpl.
Metz, Bert
Meyers, Clarence E.
Mezo, Walter W.
Minkema, Nicholas
Mitchell, Eugene
Morris, Morrill
Newley, Edwin, corpl.
Muivany, Horace, sergt.
Munroe, Brower
Murphy, Leon
Murray, Frank J., sergt.
Musal, Joseph
Myers, William, corpl.
Nejedly, Louis F.
Newman, Grady
Nilles, Charles P.
Noble, Elbert P.
Oliver, Wendell H.
Olmestead, Charles S.
Page, John H.
Paschal, Charles G., corpl.
Page, James A., corpl.
Palmer, Robert S., corpl.
Palmer, Walter L.
Parker, Jeff M.
Peak, Claud
Pennell, Karl S.
Peterson, Ernest P.
Pfeiffer, William F.
Piercen, Walter E.
Plumlee, Clarence E., sergt.
Porter, William H., corpl.
Probert, Francis E.
Puccetti, Harry W., sergt.
Reifenstuhl, Arthur J., corpl.
Reynolds, David C.
Riley, James K., corpl.
Robert, Charles E.
Roberts, Benjamin R.

Died of Wounds.

Enlisted.

Arthur, Leslie H.
Beabout, Lawrence G.
Bledsoe, Roscoe, gun. sergt.
Davis, Eugene C.
Grimes, Cecil, sergt.
Raymond, Harry F.

Accidentally Killed.

Enlisted.

Graham, Charles D.

Rowan, Bernard J., sergt.

BETTERING CONDITIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Owing to the prevalence of vicious conditions in the city of Philadelphia and the indifference of the municipal authorities toward the effect of these condition on the men of the United States Army and Navy stationed in and around Philadelphia, the Federal Government is bringing pressure to bear on local officials to compel the enforcement of laws against vice conditions. The first announcement of this condition of affairs came on April 20 from Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia, who said in a public statement: "The Police Bureau will be turned over to the Government. It has been virtually commandeered by the Government, and Captain Mills will work in the closest co-operation with Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hatch of the U.S. Marine Corps." The Captain Mills referred to is a local police officer of that rank who was appointed acting superintendent of the police in place of the superintendent of police, who had been given a thirty days' vacation. Colonel Hatch, who has been in charge of the Eastern Recruiting Division in Philadelphia, made this statement on April 20: "The mayor has assured me that Captain Mills will be absolutely unfettered by politics or any outside influence in conducting the police force of this city. Our investigations during the last week show that on the surface vice conditions in Philadelphia have greatly improved. In view of present conditions, as representative of the Secretary of the Navy in Philadelphia, I reserve the right at any time it is deemed necessary to recommend such action as I think the situation demands. I leave for Washington to-morrow for a conference with Secretary Daniels, when I will lay the whole situation before him."

On his return to Philadelphia two days later Colonel Hatch issued the following statement: "I have been over the Philadelphia vice situation with the Secretary of the Navy. I am authorized to state that the Navy Department will continue to insist that the officials of Philadelphia enforce their own laws, and that vice conditions be permanently cleaned up, at least as long as members of naval forces are located within easy access thereto. The Secretary expressed his entire approval of my course of action, and I shall continue to keep him advised of conditions in this city and the efforts of the officials to improve them. I shall, of course, continue to co-operate with them in this work."

"I fully approve of Colonel Hatch's statement and his actions," said Secretary Daniels, "and am led to believe that the good people of Philadelphia are in sympathy with

the determination of the Navy Department to leave no stone unturned, through the direction of Colonel Hatch, to safeguard the enlisted men who are in training at Philadelphia. It is a great honor to a city to be the host of these thousands of young men upon whom the safety of the nation depends, and I am glad to know from Colonel Hatch that he is receiving from the citizens of Philadelphia encouragement and support in the fixed purpose to make conditions such as they should be."

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

New Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Capt. William C. Watts, U.S.N., has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate General of the Navy and assigned to command the U.S.S. Albany. The relief from the assignment as Judge Advocate General followed several requests which have been made by Captain Watts, who has been anxious to be sent to sea duty. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., who has been acting as assistant to the J.A.G. has been detailed as Judge Advocate General to succeed Captain Watts.

Navy Casualties.

Two additions to the list of those on board the missing collier Cyclops were announced by the Navy Department on April 22. They are: Gunner Chatfield C. Staley, U. S.N., Chicago, Ill., and Carpenter John M. Groff, U. S.N., Grand Island, Neb. No trace of the missing ship has as yet been found.

The Navy Department reports the death of James W. Conway, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., who was washed overboard from Scout Patrol 682, April 12, 1918. The body has not yet been recovered.

Conditions About Portsmouth Navy Yard.

At one time complaints were made to the Navy Department regarding sanitary conditions in the towns and communities adjacent to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., but the state authorities of the states of Maine and New Hampshire have been co-operating with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy and the Public Health Service, and there is now no cause for criticism. Conditions are described as excellent in every respect. The legislatures of the two states made appropriations which aided materially in improving the situation and the Government officials speak in the most complimentary terms of the hearty assistance given them by the state officials.

Secretary Daniels at Navy Publicity Bureau.

During the recent visit of Secretary Daniels to New York city he inspected the U.S. Navy Publicity Bureau, 318 West 39th street, for the first time. This is the Navy's publicity printing plant which Mr. Daniels established and the office which formulates much recruiting propaganda. Mr. Daniels inspected the entire plant and expressed his gratification over the fact that the good printing and fine craftsmanship which characterizes the Navy's publicity was produced by enlisted men. He evinced his particular interest in a new poster that had just been made by Brangwyn, the English artist. He said that it pleased him very much to know that all the American artists and many of the British had given their posters to the American Navy for the sake of helping the cause. The Secretary was accompanied by his youngest son, who is about to enter the Naval Academy as a midshipman. Mr. Daniels was shown through the bureau by Lieut. O. F. Cooper, U.S.N., who is in charge of the bureau, and Lieut. Henry Reuterdahl, R.F.

Commander Powell and Crew of Parker Commended.

The Navy Department has sent a letter to Lieut. Comdr. Halsey Powell, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Parker, commending the officers and crew of that destroyer for their rescue of the survivors of the British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which was sunk by a German submarine on Feb. 26, 1918, before any boats could be rigged. "Humanitarian action of this kind," says the letter from the Department, "is deserving of the highest praise, and the Department accordingly commends you very highly for the splendid work performed by you and your officers and men in rescuing the nine survivors which you sighted on the life rafts; also for the fact that, besides personally doing all that could be done in picking up the men you sighted, you signaled the fact that other men of this stricken ship might possibly be adrift on floating wreckage to other patrol vessels and the commander-in-chief, requesting that a lookout be kept for these men." The men of the Parker commended were Q.M. 2d Class J. C. Cole, U.S.N.R.F.; Seamen 2d Class J. T. Newman, Chief Bsn. Mate Roy Evert Hoffses, Yeoman Francis Beeghly, Seaman Thomas F. Troue, Coxswain James H. Quinn, Mach. Mate 2d Class David Goldman, Ship's Cook, 2d Class Wilbur W. Mathews. All the above men jumped overboard in the icy waters to aid rescues in a heavy sea.

Concrete Barges for Fuel.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department on April 23 awarded a contract to the Ambursen Construction Company, New York city, for the construction of four reinforced concrete fuel oil and coal barges to be used in New York harbor. This is the first official recognition that the Navy Department has given of the adaptability of reinforced concrete to ship construction. The requirements for these vessels are extremely severe and the department considered a variety of designs before deciding on the one selected. The chief difficulty was the oil-proofing of the concrete, which has been successfully provided for. It is believed that this method of construction will be found suitable for oil tankers in the gulf and coastwise service. These vessels are designed to carry a maximum of approximately 800 tons of fuel oil in the hold, and the installation of oil pumps for handling the cargo is provided for. They are also designed for carrying the same total tonnage of coal or other cargo. Construction will be commenced at once at the yard of the contracting company on the Hackensack River. One of the factors in the selection of this type of vessel was the speed of construction, as it is estimated that the first one will be launched within in fifty days, the others following at intervals of ten days. It is expected that the Navy Department will build a total of twelve of these vessels.

More Ships for Ocean Transport.

The U.S. Shipping Board has made the welcome announcement that thirty-four new ships from the Great Lakes, aggregating 105,000 tons, have been allotted to the transatlantic trade. These ships have been built and completed during the spring and winter and are already taking on cargoes. The ships are of the Lake type, known as the Frederickstadt, averaging about 3,100 tons, 261 feet over all, 43.6 feet beam and 20 feet in depth. They will pass through the locks without alteration. These thirty-four ships requisitioned by the Government

will be an addition to a total of forty-three ships, including twenty-four of new construction, moved by the Shipping Board from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard before the ice season set in.

The collier Glen White, 3,700 tons and 400 feet long, which was launched at Camden, N.J., April 20, has been commandeered by the Government. Within an hour after the launching workmen were engaged in laying the keel of a new ship on the ways vacated by the Glen White, and by nightfall the task had been completed.

The Skinner and Eddy Corporation, of Seattle, established a shipbuilding record on April 20, when it launched the 8,800-ton steel steamship, West Lianga, for the United States in fifty-five working days from the date of the keel laying. This clips six days from the previous world record for speed in launching, which was made by the Columbia River Shipbuilding Company, of Portland, with an 8,800-ton steel ship in March. The same firm has also delivered an 8,800-ton merchant vessel to the U.S. Shipping Board in 109 days.

A Criticism of Bancroft Hall.

Voicing his objection to spending any more money on the enlargement of Bancroft Hall at the U.S. Naval Academy, Representative Miller made the following comments on that structure in the House on April 19 during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, his constructive point made at the end of his venture into esthetics being, "let us not keep extending it until it covers the whole of Maryland; let us build another building or two that is somewhat better adapted to the needs of the institution," this expression being greeted with applause. Mr. Miller said that "the architecture of the Naval Academy is a monstrous failure," adding that the buildings were not adapted in the slightest degree to an academy of this character and that "Bancroft Hall, in my judgment, looks like a swell apartment house on Riverside Drive in New York." He continued: "I am reminded at this time of one occasion when I visited Annapolis and had with me a very distinguished military officer from Europe. After we were permitted, with the aid of an old, decrepit soldier, to look at some of the buildings on the outside and others on the inside, we entered the august chamber of Bancroft Hall, and there, standing in the center, was a gentleman dressed and having the appearance of a head page at a showy hotel or a very austere porter. My friend said to me, 'Is not this a naval academy?' I said, 'Certainly; is not this a fine building?' 'Yes; it is magnificent; but do you have your young men living here?' 'Yes; is not this a splendid place for them?' 'Yes; it is a nice home for them, a beautiful home, a great pile, but it does not appear to be adapted for a naval academy.' Now, that was several years ago, and in conversation with naval officers I have found they are pretty well agreed with my friend's estimate. I wish humbly to suggest, and with the most profound interest, if it is possible to build new buildings at Annapolis instead of continually enlarging Bancroft Hall. I do not wish to make any disparagement by comparison, but no person can visit West Point and then visit Annapolis without a feeling that one is a triumph, and that is West Point, in architecture that is adapted to the needs of that sort of an institution. To my mind West Point presents in appearance, architecture, and adaptation to existing needs the most perfect and splendid institution in America. No person can visit Annapolis and see this great endless pile and feel that it is a kind of building that should be there for this purpose. Is not it possible, instead of keeping enlarging and extending this pile indefinitely and infinitely, to erect other buildings for the same purpose that will be a little more appropriate?"

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The annual examination of candidates for the cadet and cadet engineers in the Coast Guard will be held in the principal coast cities, including Washington, commencing June 24.

Cadet Donald Waeche has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy. The nomination of Cadet Engr. Leo R. McHale, Coast Guard, U.S., to be third lieutenant of Engineers in the Coast Guard, to take effect from date of oath, was received by the Senate April 18.

THE NAVY.

We omit the list of vessels of the Navy in commission this week. The only changes since we published the list last week on page 1267 are the following: Constantia, W. D. Munson, Mallory, Niagara, Santa Barbara, and Tenadores are added to the list and should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 18, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1917: John P. Miller and James P. Olding.
Lieut. A. S. Rees: lieut. comdr. from Oct. 27, 1917.
Lieut. H. M. Cooley: lieut. comdr. from Dec. 18, 1917.
Lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from March 7, 1918: H. K. Lewis, H. T. Merrill, 2d, P. C. Marsh, P. K. Robottom, S. R. Canine, J. P. Norfleet, B. O. Wills, W. V. Combs, T. Moran, F. P. Traynor, C. O. Smith, Jr., W. D. La Mont, C. J. Bright, W. D. Kidnauf, H. A. Ellis, H. R. Hein, M. D. Gilmore, J. McD. Cressap, P. M. Bates, E. B. Nixon, J. M. Blackwell, N. L. Kirk, M. Hodson, F. Weiden, P. Buchanan, F. B. Melendy, J. R. Mann, Jr., J. F. Meigs, Jr., J. W. Gates, W. O. Barnes, M. C. Cheek, G. O. Fuller, H. E. Bogusch, L. C. Carey, G. A. Smith, D. O. Godwin and E. J. Gilliam.
Ensign W. D. Austin: lieut. (j.g.) from Dec. 7, 1917.
Pay Clerk S. B. Caldwell: chief pay clerk from Sept. 8, 1917.
Temporary warrant officers to be ensigns, temporary, from April 15, 1918: Le Roy H. Ripley, F. A. Saunders, W. P. Boardman, B. J. Shinn, W. J. Clark, M. B. Hinkle, C. Yeager and L. H. Robb.
Enlisted men to be ensigns, temporary, from April 15, 1918: W. G. Borer, C. O. Eaton, C. A. Oliver, H. P. Newton, F. O. Foster, G. E. Ernest, A. J. Fera, F. Leghorn, E. F. Manning, W. G. Sparlock, T. A. Kelly, W. E. Fiddler, Jr., and F. J. Leonard.
Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from April 15, 1918: G. L. Heyer, H. B. Collins and W. O. Eberle.
Ensigns of National Naval Volunteers to be ensigns in Navy, temporary, from April 15, 1918: A. M. Gray, H. G. Knight and C. A. Williams.
Pharmacists to be dental surgeons, temporary, from April 15, 1918: W. F. Murdy and C. A. Chandler.
Pay Clerks to be assistant paymasters, with rank of ensign, temporary, from Jan. 1, 1918: I. W. Gorton, D. Lynch, E. H. Duane, R. A. Auringer and L. O. Sewell.
H. M. Peterson, of Illinois, to be an acting chaplain, temporary, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from March 30, 1918.
J. M. J. Quinn, of New York, to be an acting chaplain, temporary, rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from April 4, 1918.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. F. S. Kieren to be a first lieutenant, temporary, from July 25, 1917.
First Lieut. F. S. Kieren to be a captain, temporary, from July 26, 1917.
First Lieut. A. J. Daigler to be a captain, temporary, from Oct. 16, 1917.
Second Lieut. C. J. Jessup to be a first lieutenant, temporary, from Aug. 28, 1917.
Temporary second lieutenant to be second lieutenant, probationary, two years from March 23, 1918: Lester D. Johnson.
Temporary second lieutenant to be a second lieutenant, probationary, two years from April 10, 1918: E. B. Pendleton.

C.M.O. 17, MARCH 5, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (J.G.) Rowland L. Foster, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Feb. 18, 1918, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and found guilty of improperly hazarding the vessel under his command, in consequence of which she was run upon a shoal.
Sentence.—To lose \$50 per month of his pay for a period of six months.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and further recommended that the sentence be mitigated to the loss of \$25 a month for a period of six months. This was approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

C.M.O. 18, MARCH 6, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (J.G.) Joseph S. Davis, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Feb. 13, 1918, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and found guilty of absence from command without leave.
Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service.

Six members of the court, in consideration of his good character and his short time in the service, recommended Lieutenant Davis to the clemency of the reviewing authority.

The Secretary of the Navy mitigated the sentence to the loss of \$25 a month for six months.

C.M.O. 20, MARCH 30, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Walter S. Carrington, U.S.N., was tried by G.O. March 18, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Powhatan, and found guilty of violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sentence.—To lose five months in his grade.

RECOMMENDATION TO CLEMENCY.

The following recommendation to clemency, signed by one of the five members of the court, was spread upon the record: "In consideration of his previous good record, and the attending circumstances, I recommend Lieut. Walter S. Carrington, U.S. Navy, to the clemency of the reviewing authority."

ACTION OF THE CONVENING AUTHORITY.

The convening authority on March 20 approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and directed that he be released from arrest and restored to duty.

ACTION OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General on March 28, 1918, placed an indorsement on the record in the foregoing case in part as follows:

"After a careful review of this record and consideration of the brief filed by counsel in connection therewith, I am of the opinion that the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case are legal.

"Counsel has laid stress on two features—to wit, that as the statement made by Lieutenant Carrington regarding the sailing of the Huren the first of the week with troops was untrue, there was no information conveyed in the words used, and that even did it turn out to be true he did not have knowledge of its truthfulness, and therefore he could not be guilty of willfully and knowingly violating the order mentioned.

"The purpose of General Order No. 300, as set forth in the title thereof, was the taking of precautions against the dissemination of military information, and the directory portion of said order reads as follows:

"Officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees are therefore directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel) at any time, except officially, either among themselves or with any persons outside the naval services."

"It is quite clear, therefore, from the above that this was a prohibition against discussions, or the making of comments, relative to the matters set forth therein, and should be broadly considered and not restricted exactly to what was actually and positively taking place; it included, in my opinion, even speculation as to probable dispositions or movements of naval or military forces."

"In order that the words uttered be in violation of General Order No. 300, it is not essential that such words be entirely true; their truthfulness is immaterial, for the language of the order prohibits any discussion of questions relating to the disposition, movements, or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel), except as provided. The contention, therefore, of the accused that his statement, in reply to a question, to wit, 'I am on the U.S.S. Huren and we are sailing for Europe the first of the week with troops,' was not a discussion of matters such as described, is without proper foundation, and cannot be sustained."

ACTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on March 29, 1918, concurred in the action taken by the convening authority, and the Secretary of the Navy approved the foregoing remarks of the Judge Advocate General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

U.S.N.

To sea duty—Comdr. Christopher O. Fewel; Lieut. Comdr. Riley F. McConnell; Asst. Surg. Cola Castelloe and Milton B. Clancy; Asst. Paym. Franklin T. Skinner; Bsn. Henry J. Price; Gunner Orbia O. Peterson; Mach. Alfred Ward; Car. William F. Dickerson.
To shore duty—Lieuts. (J.G.) Francis A. Smith and John Ballentine; Ensign Albert L. King; P.A. Surg. James A. Bass; Asst. Surg. William B. Byrnes, John R. Middlebrooks, Everett B. Taylor and John F. Donahue; P.A. Paym. Harvey B. Ramsdell and Ulrich R. Zivnusk; Carp. William English; Pharm. Walter W. McKee.

N. N. V.

To sea duty—Ensign Clarence E. Seage.
To shore duty—Lieut. Edward D. Clement; Ensign Albert R. Genet; Asst. Surg. Archibald C. MacLeish.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

April 19.—Capt. H. D. MacLachlan and 1st Lieut. G. L. Littlefield assigned duty at Marine Bks. at New York and Mare Island, Cal., upon arrival in U.S.
Second Lieut. (Prov.) A. T. McAllister, M.C.R., disenrolled from Class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps.

APRIL 23.—First Lieut. F. L. Shannon detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to sea.

Second Lieuts. Errol White, Bradford Porin and J. H. Legendre, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.

APRIL 24.—Capt. A. J. White detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to Marine Bks., Parris Island, S.C.
Capt. R. W. Peard detached Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to U.S.

First Lieuts. J. T. Walker, C. N. Muldrow, C. T. Lawson and 2d Lieut. P. E. Cheney assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. D. P. Cowan detached sea; to Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Lieut. J. Duffy, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Parris Island, S.C.

Capt. H. D. MacLachlan detached Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 25.—First Lieut. Claude T. Lytle, M.C.R., promoted to first lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. E. B. Julian, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

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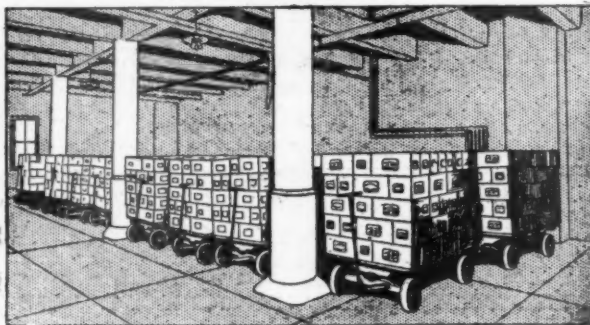
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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 24, 1918.

There have been several people here visiting who are well-known at the post. Col. and Mrs. James Bell were with Col. and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Thomas Hayes has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat and is now with Capt. and Mrs. Hoisington, having come on from Omaha, where she was staying with her mother on account of the illness of Major Hayes at Camp Merritt. Mrs. Hayes left her two little boys, Tommy and Teddy, with her family, but brought her little baby girl with her; Major Hayes is convalescing rapidly and hopes to be out soon.

Mrs. John B. Henderson, who made many friends here when her husband was instructor here a few years ago, has returned from the Philippines and is staying with Captain Henderson's mother, Mrs. Wirt Robinson. Little Ella Sue Henderson has been spending the winter at West Point with Mrs. Robinson. Miss Julia Fieberger went on to the Hutchinson-Baxter wedding at Philadelphia on Saturday. Miss Heather Baxter, who became the bride of Lieutenant Hutchinson, has often visited Miss Fieberger at West Point. Another wedding of interest to residents here was that of Captain Quintard, U.S. Army, and Miss Jean Jerrey, who lived here for a number of years when her father, Col. James P. Jerrey, was stationed here, and has since often been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. R. Stuart.

Colonel Tillman, Miss Tillman and Colonel Robinson had an interesting little trip last week when they spent a couple of

days at Camp Dix as guests of Colonel Markham. On the way back Colonel Tillman and his daughter stayed overnight with friends at Princeton. Mrs. James V. Chalmers, of New York, spent a few days recently with Mrs. Tillman, Col. and Mrs. Carter's guest is Mrs. W. P. Pence, of Washington.

Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. King entertained on Wednesday with a pretty little bridge of three tables. Prize-winners were Mesdames Fieberger, Matheson and Cramer; tea and coffee were poured by Mesdames Fieberger and Wilcox. Col. and Mrs. Haskin had dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Majors Marshall and Bailey. Capt. and Mrs. Torrey's guest recently was Mrs. Torrey's father, Mr. Thomas Buckley, of Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Sliney have had as their guest for a fortnight Captain Sliney's brother-in-law, Mr. Holdrege.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests for over Sunday were their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Weir Colton, of Brooklyn and Rye, N.Y. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Colner and Mr. and Mrs. Colton were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger at luncheon. Mrs. George H. Crabtree, wife of Major Crabtree, was the guest of Mrs. Walter D. Smith for a few days recently. Mrs. Wilcox spent a few days last week visiting her cousin, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., in New York. Major and Mrs. Bull gave a dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Thomlinson, Major and Mrs. Waltheil, Lieut. and Mrs. Thorpe. Afterward they all went on to the movies at the gymnasium.

Col. and Mrs. Carter's guest for over Sunday was Miss Dunbar, of Vassar. Mrs. Bradford, of Washington, spent the week-end visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Brad-

ford. Col. and Mrs. W. O. Bennet were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Torrey. Mrs. Guy V. Henry spent several days recently visiting in New York. General Holbrook spent Sunday at the post visiting his two cadet sons. Mrs. Carter gave a little bridge party on Monday for Mrs. Norton, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Englehart. The prize was won by the guest of honor.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Crittenger, who read her paper on "Colonel House"; current events were given by Mrs. Walter K. Dunn. The club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Bradford. The entertainment for the West Point War Work Fund, which will be given under the auspices of the Reading Club on May 4, is being planned with eager interest by the committee. The excellent talent available promises a most amusing and successful evening.

The Tuesday Club began its new tournament last week at the meeting with Mrs. Wilcox, who had an extra table for Mrs. Norton and for Mesdames Colner, Morrison and Weaver. The club meets this week with Mrs. Nichols. The Monday Club had four tables, the winning ladies being Mesdames Fieberger, Chambers, Weaver and Phelps.

In spite of the fact that the Army coach shook up the team on April 20, the nine from Tufts College defeated the cadets by a score of 7 to 3. Jones was on the mound throughout the entire game and the visitors alternately found his delivery easy and difficult, for they made one run in the first inning, two in the third and four in the sixth. O'Mara, the visiting pitcher, let down his control of the ball in the fourth inning and the cadets pounded him for three runs, including Foster's homer. Oliphant's work in left field and Foster's activity at second were the features of the Army game. The score: Stolen bases—Oliphant, Hazelhurst, Vidal, McGowan, Gladur, Fallon (2), Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—McGowan, Gladur, Ford (2). Three-base hit—Kirschstein. Two-base hit—Cassidy. Home run—Foster. Struck out—By Jones, 4; by O'Mara, 10. Bases on balls—Of Jones, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Jones (Mullen); by O'Mara (Wicks, Jones). Passed balls—Mullen, Wicks. Double play—McGowan to Foster to Hazelhurst. Left on bases—Army, 7; Tufts, 9.

DANCE OF 349TH FIELD ARTILLERY, N.A.

The officers of the 349th Field Artillery, National Army, from Camp Dix, N.J., held a highly successful reception and dance on April 19, at the Canoe Club, Browns Mills-in-the-Pines, N.J. Through the efforts of the committee the club was converted into a ballroom par excellence. The guests were received at camp and brought down to the club in autos, where they were received by Mrs. William H. McIntyre, Jr., of New York city, and Mrs. Joseph H. McNally of Boston, Mass., who acted as hostess.

Because of sickness, the commander, Col. Daniel T. Moore, was absent, and his presence was missed by all. Major William D. McCleave representing the 349th Field Artillery and Major Allan C. McBride representing the 350th Field Artillery were guests of honor. The officers, their wives, sweethearts and sisters danced to the delightful strains of a jazz orchestra until 11:30 p.m., when a splendidly prepared supper was served. Dancing was resumed and many innovations amused the gathering until the wee hours in the morning, when the sweet notes of "Home, Sweet Home" brought the affair to an end. The music which was so pleasing was from the 350th Field Artillery, under the personal supervision of Bandmaster Bryn, the famous lyric writer, who also entertained with his own compositions at the picnic.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. H. F. Nixon, who chaperoned a party consisting of Misses Edith Carpenter, Lucy Gray, Caroline Nixon, Dorothy Ely of Woodbury, N.J., and Miss Frances Leach of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. H. Shipman of Browns Mill, N.J.; Mrs. William H. McIntyre, Jr., Mrs. A. F. Chace, Mrs. J. J. Laly, Misses Edith Droume, Isabelle McLoughlin, Hester Conway, Kathryn Erdman and Vivian Beebe of New York city; Mrs. Joseph H. McNally of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. B. Ferris, Jr. of New York; Mrs. Fox, of Pembroke, N.J.; Mrs. Rachel Brown of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Irvina Wilkins of Moorestown, N.J.; Miss Eleanor Baker of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. R. T. Tyrell and Miss M. T. Tyrell of Brooklyn, N.Y. The officers present were Major M. D. McCleave, Captains Canady, Adams, Bain, Bishop, Compton, Harbison and Lilly. Lieuts. William H. McIntyre, Jr., Spaulding, Paine, Wilgus, Littlejohn, Mitchell, Wild, Tyrell, Upton, Lent, Coe, Riley, Miller, McLoughlin, and McCleave of the 349th Art., also Major Allan C. McBride, Capt. Ferris and Kendrick, Lieuts. Bickel, Roman, Seale, Jackson, Chauncey, Moore, Shipman and Kampf of the 350th Field Art.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 25, 1918.

Miss Dorothy Purvis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Purvis, and Miss Ruth Seelye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Seelye, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Owen Hill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hill, U.S.N., at Roland Park, Md.

George Rausch, boatswain's mate, and George Clark, second class fireman, both of the Naval Reserve Force, were rendered unconscious on Monday morning while trying to extinguish a fire, when the oil in the drip pan of one of the drillboats at the Naval Academy ignited. Both were taken to the Naval Hospital. The men appear not to have been seriously injured. The boat was but slightly damaged.

It has been stated definitely at the Naval Academy that the annual cruise of the midshipmen will be taken this summer. The present Third and Fourth Classes will go, but the itinerary of two cruises is for military reasons withheld.

Thirty-five hundred candidates for admission to the Naval Academy have taken the April examinations. This number not only breaks all admission test records, but it exceeds expectation that was raised in any quarter. This large number has been made possible by the great contingent of seamen who entered the lists, although a hundred only may be appointed this year. Already nearly 2,000 papers from the examination have been returned from the several examination points throughout the country and the work of inspecting and marking them has commenced. The large number of candidates examined should give the 800 additional midshipmen needed to bring the Fourth Class to enter the Academy this summer up to the required quota. No candidate may take two examinations in a year except by permission of the Secretary of the Navy. In 1913 and 1917 permission was granted for extra examinations of those who had come just below the passing mark—2.50 out of 4. If the present examination does not furnish the required number of successful candidates, under the advice and recommendation of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy there may be a re-examination of such candidates who failed in the April examination as the Academic Board may recommend.

Up to Wednesday the examination papers of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who took the April tests had reached the number of 2,900.

The Reserve officers now form a battalion of Infantry with six companies, and are having what the public calls "sham battles." They march with splendid precision on review, with the Academy band rendering martial strains.

Now that good weather has returned in this section, rapid progress is being made in the permanent improvements at the Naval Academy. The addition to the Engineering building has now reached at one place the eaves of the roof of the main building. The brick laying on the southeast annex to Bancroft Hall is proceeding with great rapidity.

All signs now point toward preparation for graduation day, June 7. The painter's brush is at work, the carpenters are trimming the sward, and the Superintendent has given notice of heavy practice in the bay, that vessels may avoid the range of the big guns.

The midshipmen closed their lacrosse season April 20 by winning from the Carlisle Indians, 4 to 1. The Navy team has not been defeated this season, and the single tally of the Redmen was the only score made against them. The Navy did not have as good team work as the previous Saturday against the Hopkins twelve, but the defense was strong, and Wisenbaker, Shaw, Harner and Gearing did fine individual work on the attack. Buner proved a specially good goal-tender for the visitors and stopped some nasty ones. The midshipmen did all of their scoring in the first half, and in the second the only tally was that made by Cloud for the visitors, the shot coming when the period was about half over.

The Naval Academy nine defeated Georgetown, one of its oldest opponents, by 4 to 1 on April 20, while rain fell inter-

mittently. In spite of poor conditions, the game was fairly well played in the field. Milner, the Navy shortstop, having some particularly good stops and throws to his credit. Georgetown's only run came in the second inning.

Over a course, the Henley distance, of a mile and five-sixteenths in length, the 'Varsity' and Freshmen crews of the University of Pennsylvania won from the first crew and the Fourth Class crew of the Naval Academy in choppy water on the Severn River on April 20. In the main race, the lead at the finish was a little over a length, and with the junior boats it approached two lengths. The time of the 'Varsity' was 7 minutes, 56 1/2 seconds, remarkable time considering the conditions. That of the Naval Academy first crew was 8:02, the Pennsylvania Freshmen, 8:10 1/2, and that of the Naval Academy Fourth Class eight, 8:22. Pennsylvania had one of the best crews ever seen here, and the midshipmen, weighing thirteen pounds to a man more, were distinctly outrowed, though they pulled a good race.

One of those acts of sportsmanship which amount to so much took place in connection with the big race. A little over a minute from the start the bow of the Pennsylvania crew snapped his oar in two. According to the rules of the game, the crew had to abide its misfortune at that stage, but as soon as the fact became apparent to the Navy captain, the midshipmen immediately stopped rowing and the crews returned to the starting point, where a new oar was provided and the crews went at it again.

Both of his crews had learned Wright's methods well and were a credit to him. Both races were much the same. The junior race was rowed first and the Freshmen gradually pulled away from their opponents, driving them so hard that they could give nothing for a spurt in the last moments. With the main race there were a few moments, just at the start, during which it appeared that the midshipmen were a little in the lead, but it was not for long, though two-thirds of the course had been covered before the advantage of the visitors was perceptible. At the finish clear water was beginning to show between the boats.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 16, 1918.

Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Col. Manus McCloskey, Field Art., accompanied by her son and daughter, left the post for their home in Pittsburgh, where they will remain during Colonel McCloskey's absence abroad. Among the visitors on the post last week were Col. Nelson E. Margetts, from Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Lieut. James Brooks, from Camp Meade, Md.; Dr. Charles S. Chase, from Camp Lee, Va., and Lieut. W. Brooks, of Fort Sill, Okla.

The officers of the post and their families were invited to attend the song service which was held at Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Cameron Club. Mr. Genneth Clark, musical director at Camp Meade, gave a selection of songs sung by the soldiers in the camps. After the services tea was served by Miss Helen Norris Cummings, 606 Cameron street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Fenton, widow of Col. Charles W. Fenton, accompanied by her sons, left the post some time ago for New York and is now comfortably settled with her brother, Major W. B. Rochester, at Governors Island. Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Craig have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Ralston Livingston. Captain Craig recently arrived to join the 812th Cavalry. Miss Dorothy Lee Winemiller, small daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Winemiller, is again able to be out, having been in quarantine for several weeks due to a case of measles.

Mrs. Connell, wife of Col. William M. Connell, and her sister, Mrs. Bach, wife of Col. Christian A. Bach, have taken an apartment in the city. Major and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Manus McCloskey. Mrs. Foerster is visiting her husband, Major Lewis Foerster, at Fort Bliss. Miss Taucher, sister of Mrs. Foerster, will remain on the post during the summer. Mrs. Hyllon, wife of Capt. A. Hyllon, 812th Cav., has returned from a visit in Baltimore.

The Engineer troops from the post took part in the Third Liberty Loan parade which was held in the city. Following the parade these troops acted as a guard for the three well known moving picture stars—Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin—during their selling of Liberty bonds.

Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, who have been occupying the quarters of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester D. Downs, have moved to the city and taken an apartment.

Major G. E. Griffin, V.C., who has been stationed on the post for some time, has left for Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., to organize a training school for veterinarians. Capt. and Mrs. Dimond, 812th Cav., have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley.

Miss James, of North Carolina, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. Alexander L. James, left last week for her home.

Mr. Jordan J. Guenther, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here, was relieved several weeks ago and sent to one of the Southern camps for duty. Everyone on the post was sorry to hear of Mr. Guenther's transfer, as he was doing such splendid work among the enlisted men of the post. Major and Mrs. John C. Whitaker are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. John Millikin. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, wife of Colonel Harvey, and daughter, Elizabeth, have arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, where they went to join Colonel Harvey, who is on duty there.

Horses that are to participate in Washington's first combined horse show and military and amateur race meet, which is to be held April 23-27, are reaching the horse show grounds at Arlington Park in such large numbers that the management has had to provide additional stable facilities. At present the grounds have 350 stalls, but it has been necessary to construct more, as the entries are so numerous this year. Among the recent entries are Mrs. Allen Potts, Virginia's far-famed woman master of the hounds, and Miss Mildred Greble, of Middleburg, daughter of Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., who is a favorite with horse show people. Major Ralph M. Parker and Captain Dimond, both of the 812th Cavalry, have made entries, also a number of other officers from the post.

A reception and dance was given on Tuesday evening at "Oak Villa," Riverside Park, Md., the summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Owens, by their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Owens. The reception and dance was given in honor of a group of Engineer officers from the post. The guests of honor included Capt. W. K. Quigly, Lieut. Victor H. Browning, Lieut. Raymond C. Mitchell, Lieut. L. H. Alline and Lieut. Norman E. Emmons. All the young ladies present were schoolmates of Miss Owens from Fairmont Seminary. A number of young people from Maryland also attended. A buffet supper was served and dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening.

Company D, 87th Engineers, which is stationed here, gave on Saturday a very unusual entertainment, the program consisting of a dance, followed by a vaudeville show, after which a hot supper was served "Army style." Tickets had been sold, the money going to the company fund. Mrs. Wesley Merritt was the hostess of the evening, being assisted by other Washington society women.

FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., April 21, 1918.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Major F. H. Lincoln, has come to Delaware City to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Jefferson, during Major Lincoln's absence in France. Mrs. McCorkle has gone to her home in Pittsburgh for a visit. Mrs. Donovan and Miss Nolan have returned from a visit in Washington. Chaplain Marvine has gone to Fort Monroes for duty. Mrs. Wilson entertained for Mrs. J. L. Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Lothringer and Mrs. Donovan at supper on April 13. Mrs. Donovan on April 14 entertained Miss Nolan, Captain Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. Lothringer and Mrs. Wilson for supper. Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf entertained Captain Metcalf's brother, Capt. George Metcalf, Ordnance, N.A., over the week-end, April 18.

Mrs. B. S. Patton, of Wilmington, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Horn, and Captain Horn for several days last week. Mrs. Toll has gone to Detroit. Chaplain Covell returned Monday from a visit to his home in Marblehead, Mass. Mrs.

(Continued on page 1332.)

At Reveille, the Bugles Say:— "Good Morning, have you used PEARS' SOAP?"

THE COLONEL finds the nightly bath or wash-up with Pears' Toilet Soap a soothing relaxation after the day's military responsibilities. The unusual cleansing and refreshing qualities of Pears' are due to its freedom from impurities. The absence of free moisture makes Pears' a lasting soap—a soap the busy field man appreciates.



If you wish to test Pears' for little expense, Walter Janvier, 419 Canal Street, New York (Pears' United States Agent), will send you a trial cake of the unscented soap for 4c in stamps.



FRANKLIN SIMON Uniforms for Officers

Hand-Tailored in O. D. Cotton Khaki

At actual cost

without selling expense and without profit

\$11.50

No charge for necessary alterations

WE are not going to amplify those headlines. We cannot say less and there is no need to say more, except to mention that only half of these uniforms cost us \$11.50. The other half cost us \$11.75. It is a trifling discrepancy, but it will serve to show that the words *At Actual Cost* are the net truth and not subject to discount.

Officers' Uniforms

Hand-Tailored in All Wool Serge

\$25

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Without Selling Expense and Without Profit

This offer is confined to the limited number of wool serge uniforms now on hand

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Our facilities allow us to complete Army and Navy uniforms on exceptionally short notice.

Self-measurement forms sent on request

Uniforms of cotton \$45 to \$55
Uniforms of wool \$75 to \$90
Overcoats . . . \$90 to \$100
Ready to wear Overcoats \$75

Fort Du Pont—Continued from page 1331.

Burroughs had her brother, Prof. J. Kip Finch, of Washington, as guest on Tuesday.

Mrs. Farmer returned Thursday from a visit in Trenton, N.J. Miss Nolan went to New York on Friday for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf motored to Harrisburg, Pa., for the week-end. Mrs. Renstrom and her mother are occupying quarters No. 1 on the post.

The new Y.M.C.A. building is now completed and was used Saturday night for the first time. The formal dedication is to be held at a later date.

Mrs. Lothringer has joined her husband here and they will occupy part of quarters No. 8. Lieutenant Boris has brought his family to the post and they are also in part of quarters No. 8.

CAMP CUSTER NOTES.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 12, 1918.

Mrs. Bourdon, wife of Captain Bourdon, 340th Machine Gun Battalion, has as her guest Miss Elisabeth Byllisby, of Detroit, and in her honor gave a luncheon on Thursday. The officers of the 239th Field Artillery, of which Col. Harold E. Cloke is commandant, gave a dinner-dance in their new assembly hall Tuesday evening. The guest list, aside from the regimental officers, included Col. F. E. Hopkins, 25th Field Art., Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, Colonel Campbell, 828th Field Art.; Col. John Craig, 339th Inf., and Mrs. Craig, and Major Lininger and Mrs. Lininger.

Mrs. S. D. Maize, wife of Major Maize, and children are in quarantine with mumps.

Honoring Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, the officers of the 328th Field Artillery gave a reception and dance in Assembly Hall at the camp Friday night. The officers of the 237th Infantry, Col. John Craig commanding, gave an attractive informal dance Saturday night at the Athletic Club.

Capt. Charles W. R. Knight, of the British division at Camp Custer, spent the week-end in Detroit as the guest of friends.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. A. Y.—There were a number of breech-loading carbines and rifles used during the Civil War. These included the Gibbs, Spencer and Cosmopolitan carbines and Barnside and Colt rifles. The United States bought rifles from all over the world at the beginning of the Civil War, the British Enfield being the most numerous. It was not until after the Civil War that the Springfield breech-loading rifle was adopted and issued.

T. C. W.—You are right in your understanding that an officer in the Medical Reserve Corps, in computing time for longevity pay, may count only the time of his active duty in the Medical Reserve. See Par. 1602, Manual Q.M.C.

W. C.—An inquiry addressed to the Bureau of Navigation would elicit a reply as to your title to a campaign badge for your service in Samoa. S.O. 81, 1908, N.D., does not mention the Mohican.

W. E. H.—The Philippine Congressional medal was issued for enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted or re-enlisted between April 21 and Oct. 26, 1898, for service during the war with Spain who were accordingly entitled to their discharge from that service at the close of the war, and who did not avail themselves of the privilege of discharge but remained in the service to help suppress the Philippine insurrection, and were subsequently honorably discharged as of that enlistment or re-enlistment, or who died in the Service. Upon application, this medal will be issued to the proper legal representative of any deceased enlisted man who if living would be entitled to the same. See page 160 of Compilation of General Orders and Bulletins 1893-1915, War D.

M. G.—The War Department no doubt has its own best reasons for objecting to the wives of Army officers going to France. Many decisions of the War Department in the conduct of affairs abroad have been reached after a study of the experience of the British and French forces. The duty of Army wives is to help in every way to uphold the War Department rules and regulations. Any attempt to do incognito what the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war have concluded should not be done, should be dismissed from consideration. Offer your ser-

vices, if you will, under your own name, and if they are not accepted abide by the decision without murmuring.

G. S.—We do not know at the present time of any New York restaurant which is being used as a school for cooks for the Army.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

EARLE.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1918, Joseph H. Earle, 3d, son to Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, D.C.

ELLIS.—Born at Mercedes, Texas, April 19, 1918, a daughter, Laura Harris Ellis, to Capt. E. D. Ellis, 18th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Ellis.

HARRISON.—Born at Oakland, Cal., April 5, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Harrison, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, George Ross Harrison.

HORTON.—Born at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Major and Mrs. Jeter R. Horton, U.S.M.C., a son.

KELLEHER.—Born at New York city, April 13, 1918, a daughter, Helen Patricia Kelleher, to Capt. and Mrs. William F. Kelleher, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

KELLY.—Born at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, April 8, 1918, to Comdr. and Mrs. Edward J. Kelly, N.Y., a daughter, Ruth Lucile.

LEE.—Born at Norfolk, Va., April 16, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Sydney S. Lee, U.S.M.C., a son, Sydney Smith Lee, jr.

McCALIB.—Born at Belton, Texas, April 9, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. David Preston McCalib, U.S. Inf., D.O.L., twin sons, Preston Tyler and David Embree.

NORTON.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., April 14, 1918, a son, John Norton, to Capt. Augustus Norton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Norton.

O'CONNOR.—Born at Groton, Mass., April 21, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Maurice O'Connor, Q.M.R.C., a daughter, Nora Rita.

RADER.—Born at Summit, N.J., April 14, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Ira A. Rader, Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Kenneth Kent Rader.

SCHLAPP.—Born at Hampton Roads, Va., April 14, 1918, to Ensign and Mrs. Frank Schlapp, U.S.N., a son, Winthrop Parrish.

STANTON.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., April 16, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin L. Stanton, F.A.R.C., a son, Edwin Corey Stanton.

STRANGE.—Born at Columbia, S.C., April 18, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Willis G. Strange, Q.M.R.C., a daughter, Mildred Lindsey Strange.

VANDERVEER.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., April 17, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Vanderveer, 9th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Hathaway Vanderveer.

VAUGHN.—Born at Allentown, Pa., April 18, 1918, a son to Major and Mrs. William Washington Vaughn, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

AUCHINCLOSS-CHRISTIAN.—At Washington, D.C., April 22, 1918, Capt. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, O.R.C., and Miss Mary Christian.

BARRELL-ROACH.—At Midway, Ky., March 15, 1918, Lieut. Leonard C. Barrell, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Betsy Ware Roach.

CLAIBORNE-MCKENNEY.—At Petersburg, Va., April 13, 1918, Lieut. Robert Watson Claiborne, U.S.M.C., and Miss Virginia Spotswood McKenney.

CLARK-DUDLEY.—At Old Point Comfort, Va., April 18, 1918, Lieut. Henry S. Clark, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Atkinson Dudley.

FLEMING-PEABODY.—At Bronxville, N.Y., April 20, 1918, Capt. David Fleming, 302d Inf., N.A., and Miss Ruth Peabody.

GREENE-BESSEL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 20, 1918, Capt. Jesse Peyton Greene, U.S. Inf., and Miss Claire Elizabeth Bessel.

GROESBECK-JOHNSON.—At New York city, April 21, 1918, Lieut. Herbert Groesbeck, jr., N.A., and Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, daughter of Mrs. William G. Bates, wife of Colonel Bates, 59th Pioneer Regt., N.A.

HARRISON-HOPKINS.—At Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1918, Lieut. William H. Harrison, U.S.M.C., and Miss B. Moe Hopkins.

HOLLIDAY-RIVERS.—At New York city April 24, 1918, Lieut. Charles Campbell Holliday, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., and Miss Lucille Rivers.

HUTHCHINSON-BAXTER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1918, Lieut. Myron Wells Hutchinsson, U.S.N., and Miss Heather Pattison Baxter, daughter of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N.

KILDUFF-ROGERS.—At Fredericksburg, Va., April 8, 1918, Lieut. David R. Kilduff, U.S.M.C., and Miss Kathleen Rogers.

LARNED-HOLLOPETER.—At Merion, Pa., April 10, 1918, Capt. John H. Larned, U.S.A., and Miss Sara Marguerite Hollopeter.

LYNCH-TYSON.—At Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1918, Lieut. Charles R. Lynch, 144th Field Art., U.S.N.G., and Miss Clara Tyson.

MACKE-DON.—At Paris, France, April 20, 1918, Lieut. Louis Rodman Mack, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and Miss Elizabeth Houghton Don.

PITCAIRN-RIVA.—At New York city, April 20, 1918, Ensign Gilbert L. Pitcairn, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Juanita de San Riva.

QUINTARD-JERVEY.—At Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1918, Capt. Alexander S. Quintard, 8th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Jean Postell Jervy.

SHAW-RICE.—At Tacoma, Wash., April 10, 1918, Capt. Leslie Shaw, of the British army, and Miss Josephine Rice.

SMITH-RUSSELL.—At New York city April 18, 1918, Lieut. Henry B. Smith, E.O.R.C., attached to 45d Engineers, and Miss Judith Russell.

WEAVER-LONG.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1918, Lieut. Wayne W. Weaver, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Marion Scholl Long.

WHITTINGTON-MOORE.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1918, Lieut. William S. Whittington, U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna Louise Moore.

WOOD-DIE ROFF.—At New York city April 20, 1918, Major Eric Fisher Wood, O.R.C., and Baroness Vera de Roff.

YERANCE-SEITZ.—At South Orange, N.J., April 20, 1918, Lieut. Alexander N. Yerance, 305th Engrs., N.A., and Miss Alice Edna Seitz.

DIED.

ALGER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1918, Montgomery Meigs Alger, son of the late Prof. R. E. Alger, U.S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Alger.

ADAMS.—Died at New York city April 17, 1918, Fanny Louisa Adams, widow of Brig. Gen. Henry M. Adams, U.S.A.

ATWOOD.—Died at Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1918, Mrs. Henrietta King Atwood, wife of the late Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Atwood.

EDIE.—Died at Marseilles, France, April 14, 1918, Mrs. Caroline Hilles Edie, wife of Capt. John R. Edie, U.S.N., retired.

GLASGOW.—Died at Lawrence Hospital, New London, Conn., recently, William Campbell Glasgow, only son of Col. and Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow, Coast Art., U.S.A.

LASCH.—Killed accidentally at Macon, Ga., April 19, 1918, 2d Lieut. William G. Lasch, Field Art., U.S.A.

WINCHESTER.—Died at Macon, Ga., April 16, 1918, Dr. Weems Ridout Winchester, father of Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, wife of Major Atkins, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A.

STATE FORCES.

The 1st Brigade, New York Guard, Brig. Gen. George B. Dyer, and the 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Robb, paraded in Manhattan and Brooklyn respectively on April 20, to aid the push for the Liberty Loan. Both brigades were reviewed by Governor Whitman, and, despite the fact that not all the men were fully equipped, the troops made an impressive appearance. Earlier in the day there was a parade of bluejackets and Marines from the U.S.S. New Mexico, Naval Reserves from Pelham Bay and Bensonhurst, Boy Scouts, etc., in Manhattan. The parade was reviewed at the Union League Club by Major General Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N.

The 2d Battalion of the 9th Coast Artillery Corps, New York Guard, Major Francis R. Stoddard, jr., was reviewed by Capt. Helen Bastedo and a detachment from the Women's Motor Corps. After the review the battalion held a competitive drill in school of the company, close order, extended order and riot drill, which was won by a close margin by the 6th Company, Capt. Barrett P. Smith. The evening closed with dancing.

The 71st semi-annual games of the 7th New York will be held in the armory, New York city, Saturday, April 27, starting at eight p.m. There will be thirteen events open to members of the regiment. Two A.A.U. events, one-half mile invitation walk and a two mile invitation run; also an inter-regimental mile relay open to Guard regiments in Manhattan. After the games there will be dancing in the upper drill hall.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York will review the 71st Infantry, New York Guard, in its armory on Thursday night, May 2, at 8:30 o'clock.

13TH NEW YORK.—COL. CLARENCE W. SMITH.

Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G., N.Y., retired, who reviewed the 13th Coast Artillery Corps, New York Guard, in its armory on the night of April 23, under command of Col. Clarence W. Smith, was the guest of very old friends. When General Appleton became colonel of the 7th Regiment way back in 1889, the old 13th Regiment, then in command of Col. David E. Austen, gave the new colonel of the 7th his first review. This was in the old armory then at Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn, on the ground now occupied by the Long Island Railroad Depot.

General Appleton, who during his many years of experience has seen numberless organizations in review, was profoundly impressed with the exhibition of the 13th on April 23, which was given in honor of its veterans. With a soldier's instinct, General Appleton realized the successful work accomplished in bringing up an organization to the fine standard of discipline and drill of the 13th in such a short time, and he also realized the large individual effort that was necessary to reach this standard. The general was outspoken in his praise of the command to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and said that the State had every reason to be proud of it. General Appleton also said that he was most happy at being extended the honor of the review. He was accompanied by an honorary staff consisting of Col. J. Weston Myers, Q.M.C., Capt. L. A. Oliver, H. Schuyler Camman and Gerald Stratton, 7th Inf., N.Y.G., Capt. Hayden J. Bates, Q.M.C., and Lieut. H. G. French, 7th Inf., N.Y.G.

There were six military events on the program in addition to dancing. The exhibitions, which were all of an exceptionally high order, were the following: Bayonet Fighting by detachment from 9th and 10th Companies, 1st Lieut. John L. Roehrer commanding; Wall Shooting exhibition by a squad; Physical Drill by 2d Battalion, Major Charles P. Shinn commanding; Street Riot drill by 1st Battalion, forming street column and square, with volley firing, Major E. G. Babcock commanding; Review of 13th Coast Artillery Corps by General Appleton, Col. Clarence W. Smith commanding; Evening Parade and Salute to the Colors, Lieut. Col. Frank Dean commanding, and Army Colors by 18th C.A.C. Field Music, led by 1st Serg. James McCrea.

After the review was formed in line of masses for review, the veterans of 13th and Spanish-American wars, and veterans of peace times, were escorted into the drill hall by the band, to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," and after passing along the front of the active command were assigned to seats. The active command for the review paraded twelve line companies, equalized into sixteen files, a sanitary detachment with motor ambulance. During the inspection the band played "Tenting To-night." The fronts and distances of companies in the passage were finely preserved, and the men were very steady throughout the evening. The armory was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

There will be a Liberty Loan Rally in the armory Sunday afternoon, April 28, at 3:30 p.m., free to all. There will be a band concert, prominent speakers will be present, and there will be singing by the entire regiment.

23D NEW YORK.—COL. L. J. PRAEGER.

"It is almost beyond belief that a regiment less than nine months old, composed of citizen soldiers with limited opportunities for drill, could make such a fine showing as the 23d Regiment of the New York Guard did this evening," said a veteran officer of Civil and Spanish war experience to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The officer was referring to the review of the regiment in its armory on the night of April 20 by Governor Whitman and before one of the largest audiences the building has ever held.

The opinion of the old officer was perfectly sound, and in no wise exaggerated, for the 23d certainly made a splendid showing in the review, which was its first since its organization was commenced last summer. Taken as a whole it was superior to many armory exhibitions given of late years by the old 23d, and ranks among the very best seen in any armory in Manhattan or Brooklyn. The assembly was prompt at the time set, 8:30 p.m., and the formation was very handsomely made with twelve companies of rifles, headquarters, supply and machine gun companies, and sanitary detachment. The line companies were equalized into fronts of sixteen files.

The men were a fine looking body, exceedingly steady and alert, and there was a life and snap to the exhibitions that were refreshing to witness. There were five different events on the program, and with the arrival of the Governor at nine o'clock one followed the other instantly, and by 10:20 the entire program of military work was concluded, the regiment had left the drill hall, and the dancing followed. Colonel Praeger is a progressive officer and has surrounded himself with an excellent corps of officers, all former members of the old 23d. We understand that he was selected for appointment as Adjutant General Sherrill, who certainly made no mistake.

The first event was the review by Governor Whitman, and the latter's staff included General Sherrill, Major Heppia, Commodore Josephthal, Lieutenant Colonel Crall and Major Moore. The review was in line of masses under Colonel Praeger. At its conclusion Governor Whitman made an earnest appeal to all present to rally to the support of the Liberty Loan, and also dwelt upon the sacrifices our men are making on the battle front. The Governor also praised the new 23d, and also the old organization. The second military event was a regimental drill under Colonel Praeger, in close order. This was an excellent piece of work.

An exhibition of physical drill by the entire regiment, under the system used at West Point and devised by Colonel Koehler, was given under Capt. Chaucery A. Pierce as instructor. The drill was executed in fine union. Next followed a short drill by the machine gun company under Capt. William L. Sayers. The company had four machine guns, which were disassembled, and then assembled, and fired, empty shells being used in the firing instead of blank ammunition. Regimental parade and salute to the colors, under Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairmire, was the concluding ceremony, and was very prettily executed. The battalion commanders are 1st, Major V. L. Outerbridge; 2d, Major O. F. Lamont; and 3d, Major E. Green. Among the many special guests were: Gen. George W. Wingate, Brig. Gen. J. Robb, N.Y.; Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d Inf., U.S.N.G.; Col. W. Smith, Lieut. Col. Frank Dean, Major F. N. Whittier, and Col. E. W. Baldwin, N.Y. Guard; Lieut. J. B. Catlin, U.S.A., and Capt. J. A. Johnson, 64th Pioneer Infantry. After the review Governor Whitman and staff and a number of other special guests were entertained at supper by the officers of the 23d, at the Hamilton Club.

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WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 20, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Earle are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a splendid son and heir, Joseph H. Earle, 3d, born April 15. Capt. George F. Young is on a short leave, visiting Mrs. Young and their little daughter, Frances Elizabeth, at Tampa, Fla.

Miss Marjory Piper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Piper, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss Ethel Vaughan, of Boston, are house guests of the Misses Marion B. and Elmer Abbot. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cuthbert, of Chicago, last evening at the Powhatan. Mrs. Thomas J. Scully, wife of Captain Scully, C.E., has returned to her home, 49 West 57th street, New York city. Mrs. Arthur Spierling, of Erie, Pa., reached here April 15, to visit her sister, Mrs. Paul H. Hiemer, and Lieutenant Hiemer, who are all house guests of Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot are entertaining as house guest Dr. Charles L. Reese, of the duPont Company, Wilmington, Del. The Rev. Madeleine Bolton MacBryde, of Grace Church, that is almost next door to this reservation, gave a reception in the parish house of his church on the evening of April 16 in honor of his mother, Mrs. John MacLaren MacBryde, and his aunt, Mrs. Lawson Bolton. Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot assisted the host and the ladies of honor to receive the many guests.

Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty were guests at a Sunday supper party on April 14, at which Representative Charles B. Ward, of New York, and Mrs. Ward were hosts, at their home in K street city. Mrs. James J. Murphy, wife of the post adjutant, is making a two weeks' visit to her home at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Murphy is expected to return to this garrison early in next week. Mrs. J. W. Heard, house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. John F. Conklin, left on April 17. Mrs. Heard will visit her other daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, wife of Captain Rees, 8th Cav., and will join Mrs. Rees at El Paso, Texas.

On Monday evening, April 15, "A Modest Cinderella" was admirably presented under the war-camp community service at the new Y.M.C.A. building on this post. The comedy was splendidly given and greatly enjoyed by the large audience.

Mrs. Nicholas Griffin and the Misses Griffin entertained at tea on Thursday in compliment to Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, of the Red Cross workers. Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, wife of Major Phillips, 15th Inf., is expected here next week to become a house guest of her sisters, Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight. Mrs. Phillips will remain with her sisters during Major Phillips' absence in China. Mrs. Edgar Jadwin is entertaining at a tea this afternoon for Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight. Gen. and Mrs. Edgar Jadwin are living at 1308 Connecticut avenue, city.

FORT PORTER

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 6, 1918.

Mrs. Arthur Hadsell cheered up the little social element of the garrison by giving an Easter luncheon. Her guests included Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Nystrom and Mrs. Frazier, of Fort Porter, Mrs. Lucien Howe and other friends from the city. Susan Hadsell spent the Easter in Boston with one of her Vassar College friends.

Mrs. Lester is still having a beautiful visit in Searsdale, N.Y. Mrs. Desher Whiting's return to the post after a month in Buffalo means much pleasure to her friends here. Major Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are in their comfortable home again, on Richmond circle, after some weeks spent in Washington, Atlantic City and Pictet's Arsenal with Lieut. and Mrs. Russell Maxwell, leaving their daughter, Mrs. Edwin Winans, there.

The Buffalo people are much interested in the Fort Porter Base Hospital, and arrangements have been made by the Central Y.M.C.A. to furnish 200 pounds of candy a month to the wounded soldiers at Fort Porter. A number of games have been sent to them, and a piano is promised and concerts arranged, several Buffalo girls having volunteered to sing.

Captain Pierst, of France, accompanied Captain Anson Conger Goodyear to Buffalo for a visit Easter week. Both officers are instructors at Fort Sill.

The high fences down the officers' line have been taken away, which improves the appearance of the post very much.

FORT AMADOR NOTES.

Fort Amador, C.Z., April 10, 1918.

Since writing last the name of our post has been changed from Fort Grant to Fort Amador, in honor of the first president of Panama. However, the islands where the fortifications are located are still known as Fort Grant. Now that the barracks, band quarters and gun sheds have all been completed, and the landscape gardener has finished with his work, we feel as if there is none better on the Isthmus.

Mrs. Lincoln B. Chambers left a few weeks ago for Little Silver, N.J., where her husband is now located. Before leaving, a great many parties were given in her honor. Colonel Kephart entertained at the last Tirol hop for a dinner for twelve in honor of Mrs. Chambers. Among his guests were Major Charles H. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Strauss, and Capt. and Mrs. Warren. A number of the officers and friends of the post have enjoyed moonlight picnics on the different islands. They have motored out to either Naos or Flamenco, and had their suppers by moonlight, and enjoyed dancing by victrola music. Col. and Mrs. John Dean Hall arrived on the New Orleans fruit boat, to visit Major and Mrs. Dean Hall. Mrs. Hutson entertained at a table of bridge in honor of Mrs. Hall, on one afternoon last week.

The Army Relief Society of Fort Amador gave a card party at the Officers' Club on March 5. Twenty-five dollars was cleared, which, added to the rest of the money that has been made during the year, makes our contribution to the Coast Artillery branch of the Red Cross \$340. Mrs. Greene has lately been made president, and Mrs. Warren is the secretary and treasurer.

Col. and Mrs. Woodbury and Mr. and Mrs. Klingensmith were among the guests at the Officers' Club on March 15. Lieut. and Mrs. Thropp had their little son christened at the little Episcopal chapel in Ancon on March 17. He is named Wilmer Best Thropp. Dr. and Mrs. Marks, from Augusta, Ga., are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Hutson. Mrs. Dean Hall entertained at two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Marks and Mrs. John Dean Hall on Tuesday. Mrs. Hutson and Mrs. Greene won lovely cash towels. Those coming in for tea were Mrs. Thropp, Mrs. Bill and Miss Purvis.

Capt. and Mrs. Levine Campbell entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Thropp at supper last Sunday. Little Miss Sara Blen Greene celebrated her seventh birthday by having in twelve of the children in to a supper party on March 24. Among the guests were Miss Marcia Edy, Ben and Powers Strauss, Roseanna King, Vivian Bredon, Virginia Hollyday Campbell, Doris and Marjorie Dean Hall, Miriam Thropp and Worth and Henry Seymour Swartz.

Mrs. Levine Campbell entertained at a morning of bridge on March 29. Among the guests were Mesdames Newton, Goldswale, Dean Hall, Marks, Hutson, Hall, Mr. Wilmer and Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Goldswale have recently moved into the capitol, recently occupied by Major L. B. Chambers. A battalion, composed of two companies from this post and two companies from the Atlantic side, in command of Major Greene, has been in camp at Obocerra, twenty-three miles from Empire. Mrs. Greene entertained Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Goldswale and Miss Purvis at dinner on Friday. Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, had as her luncheon guests on Wednesday Mesdames Harding, Landers, Graile and Greene.

Among those attending the Red Cross dance at the New Ancon Hospital buildings were Col. and Mrs. F. D. Hall, Major and Mrs. Dean Hall and Captain Goldswale. Mrs. Swartz and two children are occupying quarters here at the post until May, when she expects to join her mother in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Swartz is the wife of Major C. B. Swartz of the Signal Corps, who is now in France. Capt. and Mrs. Hutson had Major and

(Continued on page 1324.)



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Fort Amador Notes—Continued from page 1333.

Mrs. Greene and Dr. and Mrs. Marks out on a fishing trip to
Taboga Island last Sunday.

We are sorry to lose Capt. and Mrs. Henry and family, re-
cently ordered to Gatun. Major and Mrs. Greene and Capt.
and Mrs. Warren attended the Army Relief Dance and card
party at Empire on Thursday. Mrs. Hutson entertained at a
bridge luncheon on April 2 for Mesdames Goldthwaite, Warren,
Newton, Hall, ar. Marks, Murphy, Thropp and Strans. Among
those attending a large beach party on Thursday evening of last
week were Capt. and Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. Swartz and Mrs. War-
ren.

Lieutenant Thropp, who has relieved Capt. L. H. Campbell as
ordnance officer, will move into one of the staff quarters in the
circle in a few days. Captain Campbell has just received a
detail in the Ordnance Department and is leaving next week
for Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Hutson had as dinner guests
on Friday Col. and Mrs. Landers, Dr. and Mrs. Marks, Major
and Mrs. Greene, Captain Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and
Mrs. Newton.

The small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Campbell was christened
at the Ancon Episcopal chapel on Saturday before Easter.
She was named for her grandmother, Virginia Hollyday Camp-
bell. Mrs. Greene entertained at a bridge luncheon on April 6
for Mesdames Campbell, Dean Hall, Goldthwaite, Hall, ar.
Thropp, Wilmer, Warren, Newton, Miss Purvis, and Mrs. Craw-
ford of Camp Gaillard.

The ladies of the post engaged in the Red Cross work meet on
Monday, at the Officers' Club. Our number has grown so that
it was necessary to have more room and more work tables. The
non-commissioned ladies have come into help, and it's aston-
ishing the amount of work we can accomplish in a day. Knit-
ting is all the rage, and most all the ladies have their knitting
bags with them wherever they go.

Mrs. Murphy entertained at two tables of bridge in honor of
Mrs. Marks and Mrs. Hall on April 9. Those coming into tea

were Mesdames Warren, Strauss, Thropp, King, Hastoe, Breden,
Deane, Sill, Campbell and Miss Purvis. Mrs. Scott Thropp
gave a farewell tea on April 10 for Mrs. Levin Campbell, who is
leaving in a few days for the States. Her guests were Mes-
dames Newton, Strauss, Warren, Sill, Greene, Swartz, Goldth-
waite, Hall, Marks, Hutson, Hall, ar., and Miss Purvis.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, April 15, 1918.

Several thousand soldiers from Travis and Kelly Field, Boy
Scouts, a patrol from the local shrine, several Red Cross ambu-
lances and the San Antonio fire department paraded in San
Antonio on April 6, a celebration which marked the anniversary
of the entrance of America into this great war, and the inau-
guration of the campaign for the third Liberty loan. The
Knights of Columbus entertained a large number of soldiers
and friends at a smoker at their hall in camp on the night of
April 6.

Major Gen. H. T. Allen entertained at tea in his quarters
for his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, of Washington. Col. and Mrs.
P. M. Andrews are spending a few days with Gen. Allen.
Colonel Andrews making an inspection tour of this department.
Capt. and Mrs. Walter Moore entertained at the Country Club
dinner dance in their honor. Mrs. Roy Lowe sang several se-
lections at the general's tea, and the 360th Infantry band
played. On April 2 Mrs. E. A. Miller gave a tea in compliment
to Mrs. Andrews.

Mrs. Moss, of New Orleans, is here visiting her husband,
Major Moss, of base hospital. Col. and Mrs. W. Rand
entertained at dinner in compliment to Col. and Mrs. M. C.
Smith, of Fort Sam Houston, Major and Mrs. Bunts, Major
Moss, Major and Mrs. Venable, Capt. and Mrs. Ousley, of
Camp Travis, Lieut. and Mrs. Grannis, of Sam Houston, Mrs.
Byrne, of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Bonney, of Kentucky.

A school was opened April 8 in the new Army Y.M.C.A. to
give a course of intensive training for domestic and foreign
work among soldiers of Uncle Sam, including Bible interpreta-
tion, history, principles of association work, war work methods,
religious leadership, athletics, group games, operation of motion
picture machines, driving and maintenance of automobiles.
The building is two stories high, 128 feet long by forty feet
wide, with ample dormitory, dining and class room facilities,
built at a cost of \$10,000. Mr. A. B. Nicholls is dean of this
new school. Formal dedication was held April 14, when Gen-
erals Ruckman and Allen participated in the ceremonies.

The heaviest rains that have fallen here for two years
drenched the whole country around us on April 5, when 2.3
inches fell. The Salado Creek, which flows along the canton-
ment, was turned into a raging torrent. All bridges which
spanned the stream inside camp were washed away, and the
pistol range inundated.

A tactical school for brigade commanders, staff officers and
regimental field officers was opened in camp April 8, under com-
mand of Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston, assisted by Major E. K.
Sterling, 360th Inf., and will continue twenty-one days.

Statistical reports of the work of the Army Y.M.C.A. in
camp shows total attendance upon entertainments and classes
for March were 86,507, the number of entertainments being
237; 175 teachers, mostly soldiers, were employed during the
month, with 3,201 pupils; forty-two lectures were heard by
14,097 soldiers; seventy-five Bible classes with an attendance
of 4,684.

An "Officers' Exchange" has been opened in camp where they
can purchase anything they need for home and overseas use at
the actual cost plus five per cent., and many officers from other
camps have taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase
their equipment.

Totals show war risk insurance at Travis is \$326,733,500.
Lieut. Walter Ford, 345th Field Art., who was struck by the
propeller of an airplane at San Marcos last week, is in the base
hospital here for treatment.

The war garden of the 180th Infantry Brigade has proven
one of the best in camp, and early vegetables are now being
enjoyed by their mess.

Mrs. Newton Wilson of St. Louis, after a visit to the base
hospital, became interested in the patients and donated \$500
for Victorias and records. Col. I. W. Rand, in command of the
hospital, recently received five Victorias and many records for
the hospital form San Antonio women. The San Antonio Ladies'
Club "adopted" a ward at the base hospital; and have decided
to endow a bed for some American hospital in France.

Mrs. Bunts, wife of Major F. E. Bunts, chief of the surgical
section of the base hospital, has returned to her home in Cleve-
land, Ohio. Major Bunts has gone on a tour of Camps Logan,
Beauregard, Pike and Shelby for conference with chiefs of
surgical service.

The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the 90th Division ball
team on Wednesday, March 27, 3 to 0, the last game the Car-
dinals will play here this season.

Camp Travis gave the New York Giants a regular battle
April 2 in the big stadium, but the Giants won 10 to 5.

Sunday, March 24, the 19th Infantry Machine Gun nine
beat the 27th Machine Gun Company of Camp Travis in the first
ball game played on the Fort Sam Houston grounds, by a score
of 1 to 4.

The most interesting ball game of the year was played April
7 at League Park when the Bronco, of San Antonio, won 3 to
2 in eleven innings over the fast, snappy Travis team. Head-
quarters Troop of 90th Division, Camp Travis, defeated Camp
Stanley at polo 7 to 3 on the Sam Houston polo grounds on
Sunday afternoon. Captain Henderson, Lieut. Lollaway and
Sergeant Lawler of Travis played.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., March 9, 1918.

The last few months have seen many changes at Corregidor,
as each outgoing transport has gradually reduced the garrison.
Outside the weekly hops, which alternate between the Topside
and Nipa Clubs, the social activities have largely given way to
Red Cross work for the ladies and the study of French and
modern war methods for the men. It was, however, quite like
old times at the Nipa Club on Washington's Birthday, when a
"Dutch treat" dinner dance was given, arrangements being in
charge of Captain Crom, secretary of the club, assisted by Mrs.
von Kessler. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col.
and Mrs. Doores, Majors and Mrs. Alley, Henderson, von Kes-
sler, Feild, Capt. and Mesdames Porter, Birdsall, Winslow,
Haines, Captains Montgomery, Stanley, Buyers, Piggott, John-
son, Sampson, Gilbert, Lieutenant Broas, Misses Williams,
Fithian and Tobin.

Proceeding the Topside hop on Friday, Major and Mrs. von
Kessler entertained at a progressive dinner in honor of their
house guests, Dr. and Mrs. O'Brien of the Navy and Mrs. Scott
of Manila. Present were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and
Mrs. Porter, Fithian, Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Captains
Montgomery, Johnson, Crom, Piggott and Lieutenant Broas.
Capt. and Mrs. Haines entertained at dinner the same night for
Major and Mrs. Milburn, Capt. and Mrs. McComb, Major Hen-
derson, Captains Stanley and Sampson and Lieutenants Jeffer-
son, Bodenhamer, Fisher and Buchanan.

On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Porter gave a dinner and movie
party for Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Captains Faulkner, Piggott,
Sampson and Stanley, Col. and Mrs. Doores, Major and Mrs.
Alley, Major and Mrs. Peavey, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow and
Mrs. Henderson returned on the Liscum Saturday from a two
weeks' cruise of the Southern Islands. Capt. and Mrs. King
and two children leave next week for a month's stay at Baguio.

Captain Faulkner has returned from a six weeks' trip through
China and Japan. Little Victor Cutler is visiting his aunt,
Miss Fithian, while his mother is in Japan. Capt. and Mrs.
McComb entertained with a dinner at the Nipa Club on Friday
for Major and Mrs. Milburn, Capt. and Mesdames Porter, Haines,
Lash, Belden, Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Castley, Porter, Haines,
Mrs. Tucker, Miss Carleton, Captain Gilbert, Lieutenants Fisher,
Jefferson, Buchanan, Barker and Wise.

A recently organized boys' club, "Knights of the Round
Table," met at Mrs. Haines' on Monday afternoon. Present:
Richard Hunt, Floyd Belden, William Winterburn, Thomas
Hassmussen, Arthur Lindenstruth, George Nelson, Billy Porter,
John Foster, Ralph Haines and John Gaines. Captain Piggott
entertained with a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Manila

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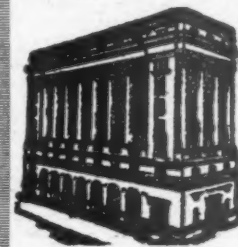
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on Saturday, for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major and Mrs. von
Kessler, Misses Williams and Tobin, Captain Crom and Lieut-
enant Broas.

Miss Lorraine Williams, of Manila, was week-end guest of
Miss Edna Tobin at Chaplain Arnold's quarters. In honor of
Miss Williams Lieutenant Broas was host at a swimming party
and picnic, other guests being Major and Mrs. von Kessler,
Misses Eleanor Williams, Fithian and Tobin, Captains Buyers,
Crom, Montgomery, Gilbert and Piggott.

Capt. P. K. Johnson and Lieutenant Broas gave a dinner on
Wednesday for Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Misses Williams,
Tobin and Fithian, Captains Buyers, Gilbert and Piggott. Cap-
tain Stanley, who leaves on the transport this week, gave an
informal dinner on Friday for Major Henderson, Major Barnitz,
Captains Montgomery and Piggott. Major and Mrs. Henderson
had dinner on Sunday for Major Barnitz, Captains Stanley and
Faulkner.

Major and Mrs. Alley gave a bridge dinner on Tuesday for
Mrs. Henderson, who is leaving on the transport, the guests
being Major and Mrs. Henderson, Capt. and Mrs. Porter and
Capt. and Mrs. Haines. Capt. and Mrs. Haines had dinner on
Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Henderson and for Major Hen-
derson, Major Anderson, Major a.d Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs.
Porter, Capt. Sampson and Stanley. Dr. and Mrs. Carrington,
of China, who are spending some time in Manila, recently spent
a week-end on the post as the guests of Mrs. Carrington's
brother, Major Anderson. In honor of his guests Major Ander-
son gave a movie and supper party for Major and Mrs. Alley,
Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Capt. and Mrs. Haines, Major Hend-
erson, Captains Faulkner and Buyers.

The outgoing transport is taking from Corregidor under of-
ders for the States Col. and Mrs. Beck, Major and Mrs. Feild,
Major Barnitz and Captain Stanley. Mrs. Henderson is also
to be a passenger, joining her little daughter, Ella Sue, at
West Point, to await Major Henderson's return.

The Corregidor branch of the Red Cross is a live organiza-

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tion, almost every woman on the post being a member. Meetings are held twice a week at the Topside Club, where the women spend the morning in making surgical dressings under the direction of Mrs. Williams, president of the branch. A great deal of home work in the way of bandages, pajamas and knitting is also accomplished. Through the interest of Colonel Williams, coast defense commander, a certain sum is devoted to the Red Cross work from the proceeds of the Cinematograph every month.

On Sunday morning the Corregidor officers' baseball team was defeated on the home diamond by the officers' team of the 27th Infantry, with the score of 5-3. The band played during the innings and a large crowd of spectators witnessed the game. Playing on the Corregidor team were Colonel Beck, Major von Kessler, Captains Montgomery, King, Haines and Crom, Lieutenants Bokhaus, Baldrige and Bishop.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, C.Z., April 6, 1918.

Lieutenant McElroy, of Corozal, met with a painful accident while playing ball with his company, having three ribs broken. He has been ordered to Ancon Hospital. Major and Mrs. Newman, of Corozal, entertained Col. and Mrs. Tate at dinner on Thursday. Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford, of Empire, entertained with a riding party on Wednesday.

Lieut. George Teachout has been granted a short leave to go to the States to be with his father, who is very ill. The many friends of Dr. Anita Harper, wife of Dr. Neal Harper, of Gatun, will be sorry to learn that she is quite ill in the Colon Hospital, and expects to have to remain there for about ten days.

Major Truman Carrithers, Major Frederick C. Test and Captain McAlpine, 33d Inf., participated in the baseball game in Balboa on Saturday between the Army officers and the prominent civilians on the isthmus. The Army team was victorious, six to four.

Miss Edith Ellis, of Balboa, entertained with a dinner at the Hotel Tivoli on Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heald, who are soon to sail for the States on a short leave. Among the Army people present were Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Herman Glade.

Colonel Woodbury, U.S.M.C., of Camp Gaillard, is expecting some gas masks from the States soon, which will be used in the officers' training school at Camp Gaillard.

Major and Mrs. Truman W. Carrithers are to sail on the next transport for the States, Major Carrithers having been assigned to the General Staff. Mrs. Adams, of Corozal, entertained at a luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Shields, Newman, Grant and Schaffer. Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin, of Empire, was overnight guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manassa, of Balboa, on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Neal Harper, of Gatun, were hosts at a dinner at the Hotel Tivoli on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Truman W. Carrithers. Capt. H. E. Pace and little daughter, Lelia May, of Empire, dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. Newton Tuesday. Mrs. Cornish and son, Lieut. Lebbeus Cornish, of Empire, were guests of Lieut. H. J. O. Humphrey and his mother on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Klingensmith, of Empire, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Newton at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Schaffer, of Panama, is spending a few days in Corozal as the guest of Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Adams was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer in Panama City for Easter.

Mrs. Ferguson and daughter, Miss Kirby Ferguson, have returned to their home in Colon after spending the past week in Empire as guests of Major and Mrs. Allan Rutherford. Major and Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, entertained Dr. and Mrs. Klingensmith, of Empire, at dinner on Easter Sunday. Dr. and Mrs. Grant, of Corozal, entertained Col. and Mrs. Tate and Major and Mrs. Turner at tea on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Henry, of Corozal, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill on Sunday. The many friends of Mrs. Herbert E. Pace welcome her back after an absence of a month, spent in Ancon Hospital. Mrs. Pace and her infant son arrived in the post Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. Herman Glade, of Camp Gaillard, were guests of Gov. and Mrs. Chester B. Harding, of Quarry Heights, for the baseball game on Saturday afternoon and for dinner in the evening after which they attended the Red Cross benefit at the Cecilia Theater in Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornehill, of Corozal, entertained at dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Tate, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Isaacs. Lieut. and Mrs. Ambrose, of Empire, were guests of Mrs. Ambrose's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson on Saturday.

Mrs. Wilds, of Corozal, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Hopson and Mrs. Hunt, of Empire; Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Decker, of Corozal. Mrs. Rice, of Corozal, dined with Mr. and Mrs. McNamara, of Pedro Miguel, on Tuesday. Chaplain and Mrs. Miller, of Empire, had Dr. and Mrs. Klingensmith in for dinner on Thursday.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 1321-1323.)

G.O. 26, MARCH 21, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions relating to Secs. 49, 50, 51, 130 and 140, Selective Service Regulations.

BULLETIN 13, MARCH 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes rules with respect to sleeping and parlor-car reservations adopted by the Pullman Company, with the approval of the carriers throughout the United States.

BULLETIN 14, MARCH 21, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the Military and Naval Establishments of the United States engaged in the present war.

G.C.M.O. 39, MARCH 14, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Announces the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Albert Knapp, 337th Field Art., found guilty of financial irregularities. He was sentenced to dismissal and to confinement in prison for two years. The sentence was confirmed by President Wilson.

G.O. 9, FEB. 12, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Second Lieut. Wellborn Dent, P.S., is appointed and announced as aid to the undersigned.

R. K. EVANS, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 11, FEB. 15, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I.—Major William M. Connor, Jr., J.A.G.R.C., is announced as department judge advocate, Philippine Department, vice Lieut. Col. Henry M. Morrow, J.A., relieved.
II.—Major Philip R. Faymonville, O.D., N.A., is announced as department ordnance officer, Philippine Dept., vice Col. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Dept., relieved.

By command of Brigadier General Evans:
S. W. WINFREE, Major, Cav., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 14, MARCH 1, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Capt. C. F. Wieland, O.R.C., Manila, P.I., is announced as department ordnance officer, Philippine Dept., with station in Manila, vice Major Philip R. Faymonville, O.D., N.A., relieved.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.
MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.

Col. R. S. Smith, Q.M.C., will report in person to commanding general, Eastern Dept., for duty as department Q.M. of department. (April 15, War D.)

(Continued on pages 1336-1337, 1339, 1340, and 1342.)

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Quartermaster Corps orders—Continued from page 1335.

Col. R. J. Burt, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency. He will report at once to the Chief of Staff for duty. (April 16, War D.)
Col. G. D. Guyer, Q.M.C., from duty as constructing Q.M. at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla. (April 16, War D.)
Lieut. Col. F. J. Herman, Q.M.C., from duty as constructing Q.M. Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas. (April 16, War D.)
Mr. B. M. Holden is announced as in charge of the Philadelphia general depot of the Q.M. Corps. (April 17, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

First Lieut. P. M. Fitts, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty. (April 12, War D.)
Major W. W. Vaughan, M.C., to Battle Creek, Mich., Base Hospital 14. (April 13, War D.)
First Lieut. E. H. Weason, M.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (April 15, War D.)
Col. J. S. Wilson, M.C., to duty at Manila as C.O. of Department Hospital. (Feb. 12, Phil. D.)
First Lieut. H. G. Maul, M.C., to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty, relieving Major E. C. McCulloch, M.C., who will comply with War Department orders. (Feb. 28, Phil. D.)
First Lieut. H. F. Phillips, M.C., to Manila for duty. (Feb. 12, Phil. D.)
Major W. H. Allen, M.C., to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for mobilizing and commanding Base Hospital 67. (March 16, War D.)
Major A. Freer, M.C., to Camp Perry, Ohio, Small-Arms Firing School, for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to Allentown, Pa., for duty with Replacement Hospital A now being mobilized at that camp: First Lieut. A. M. Bacon, E. B. Macon, J. C. Brogden, H. O. McPheters, M. D. Moran and D. K. Rose. (April 13, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Sergt. P. M. Lange, Med. Dept., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Manila for duty. (Feb. 26, Phil. D.)
Sergt. 1st Class C. D. Hawley, Med. Dept., Manila, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 27, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Majors A. L. Ganahl and E. A. Bethel, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (April 15, War D.)
Officers to 5th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md., for duty: First Lieut. J. Pomeroy, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. O. Titus, Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Knoebel, Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. U. L. Larson, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Ord. Sergt. L. H. Chick, Fort Wint, Grande Island, is transferred to Cuartel de España, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 27, Phil. D.)
Ord. Sergt. A. M. Hamilton to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Feb. 28, Phil. D.)
Ord. Sergt. T. Hutt, Fort Wint, Grande Island, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 6, Phil. D.)
Ord. Sergt. I. Morris (appointed April 17, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to Camp Greene, N.C., 13th Field Art., 4th Div. (Regular), for duty. (April 17, War D.)
Ord. Sergt. V. Rivera (appointed April 17, 1918, for sergeant, O.D.), now at Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., is assigned to duty at that camp. (April 17, War D.)
Sergt. of Ord. E. Murrin, O.D., is transferred as of the grade of sergeant to 437th Engrs. (Depot), Washington, for duty. (April 17, War D.)
Ord. Sergt. E. C. Weston (appointed April 17, 1918, from sergeant, G.S., Inf.), now at Fort Logan, Colo., is assigned to duty at that depot. (April 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

AVIATION SECTION.

Second Lieut. W. J. Harper, Av. Sec., S.C., to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (April 13, War D.)
The resignation by Major N. H. Read, Av. Sec., S.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President. (April 15, War D.)
Major I. Longenecker, Av. Sec., S.C., to Lake Charles, La., Gerstner Field, for duty. (April 15, War D.)
Lieut. Col. F. M. Andrews, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 16, War D.)
Officers of Av. Sec., S.C., to duty as follows: Major C. H. Wash to Americus, Ga., and assume command of Southern Field; Major B. H. Fletcher, Jr., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field; Capt. J. E. Enright to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. J. Nourse to Fairfield, Ohio; 1st Lieut. C. P. Dorland to Wichita Falls, Texas, Call Field. (April 17, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain S. H. Bell, retired, is placed on active military duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (April 13, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D—Sick leave for one month and fourteen days to Lieut. Col. R. M. Thomas, 2d Cav. (April 15, War D.)
10TH—Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, Jr., 10th Cav., is transferred to 7th Cav. and will join that regiment. (April 15, War D.)
Lieut. Col. A. P. Commiskey, Cav., now attached to 11th Cav., is assigned to 77th Field Art. (19th Cav.) and will join. (April 13, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Lieut. Col. A. A. King, 77th Field Art. (19th Cav.), is relieved from assignment to that regiment, is attached to 5th Cav. and will join. (April 13, War D.)
First Lieut. J. M. Johnson, Field Art., from duty as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. F. L. Winn, N.A., is assigned to 2d Field Art. and will join that regiment at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal. (April 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

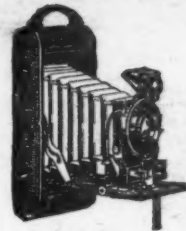
MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

The retirement of Col. H. H. Ludlow, C.A.C., from active service on April 15, 1918, is announced. (April 15, War D.)
Capt. C. H. Tenney, C.A.C., is assigned to 63d Art. (C.A.C.). (April 15, War D.)
Capt. R. T. Cunningham, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 15, War D.)
First Lieut. E. T. Brown, C.A.C., is assigned to 61st Art. (C.A.C.). (April 15, War D.)
Capt. S. W. Sperry, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (April 3, Western D.)

INFANTRY.

11TH—First Sergt. A. Prager, Co. E, 11th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Forrest, Ga., and will repair to his home. (April 15, War D.)
19TH—Capt. N. Sallagyi, 19th Inf., to duty as camp adjutant, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. (April 15, War D.)
24TH—The temporary appointment of 2d Lieut. M. J. Wright, 24th Inf., is terminated. (April 15, War D.)
45TH—Major H. Glade is transferred to 45th Inf. and will join. (April 15, War D.)
51ST—Capt. W. C. Rose, 51st Inf., Leon Springs, Texas, to join regiment. (April 15, War D.)
53D—First Sergt. B. Hines, Co. L, 53d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Forrest, Ga., and will repair to his home. (April 17, War D.)



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INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. B. L. Bush assigned to 25th Inf. and will join. (April 15, War D.)
Major C. M. Gordon, jr., Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 15, War D.)
Major C. B. Hodges, Inf., is detailed in I.G.D. for the period of the present emergency and to Washington for duty. (April 15, War D.)
Major P. J. Morrissey, Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rial, to Manila, 27th Inf., for duty with that regiment. (March 6, Phil. D.)
Capt. W. E. Hobson, Inf., is attached to the Tank Corps and to Washington for duty. (April 17, War D.)
First Lieut. O. G. Hammond, Inf., is assigned to 19th M.G. Battln. and will join. (April 17, War D.)
Capt. R. E. O'Neill, Inf., is assigned to 20th M.G. Battln. and will join that organization. (April 17, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present assignment and is assigned to the organization indicated after his name: Major C. R. Bennett, 2d Inf., to 62d Inf., 8th Div.; Major R. W. Case, 27th Inf., to 22d M.G. Battln., 8th Div.; Major C. K. Nulsen, 15th Inf., to 12th Inf., 8th Div.; Major E. R. Housholder, 25th Inf., to 8th Inf., 8th Div. Each officer will join organization. (April 15, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of P.S. are announced: Capt. E. Bennett from 12th to 4th Battalion, F. O. Smith from 4th to 11th Battalion, F. N. Jacob from 11th to 12th Battalion, C. Platt from 5th to 12th Battalion; 1st Lieuts. F. E. Brady from 5th Battalion to unassigned and attached to 12th Battalion for duty, J. O'Brien from 12th Battalion to unassigned, T. O. Fain from 2d to 12th Battalion; 2d Lieuts. L. R. Salvosa from 1st to 12th Battalion, D. J. Daly from 2d to 2d Battalion, C. S. Richards from 6th to 13th Battalion, E. Esser from 6th to 5th Battalion, G. O. Welborn from 4th to 2d Battalion, G. Dany from 5th Battalion to unassigned, C. A. Pivrotto from 13th Battalion to unassigned, E. B. Dalao from 12th to 7th Battalion. They will join the battalions to which attached or assigned. (Feb. 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. R. L. Moseley, P.S., is transferred from 11th Battalion, P.S., to unassigned, P.S., and assigned to command of 11th Battalion, P.S. (Feb. 13, Phil. D.)
Capt. C. L. Stone, P.S., from assignment in command of 11th Battalion, P.S., and assigned to command of Provisional Regiment, Field Art. (Mountain), P.S. (Feb. 13, Phil. D.)
Second Lieuts. S. F. Reyes and F. V. Segundo, P.S., to join 12th Battalion, P.S., Camp Stotsenburg, for station. (Feb. 14, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. F. T. McCabe, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Feb. 25, Phil. D.)
Officers of P.S., recently promoted, are assigned to battalions as indicated: Capt. F. E. Brady, 12th Battln.; D. H. Edwards, 4th Battln.; G. M. Cleverger, 7th Battln.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Duty, 4th Battln., but attached to 3d Battln. until further orders; 1st Lieut. E. B. Dalao, 7th Battln. (Feb. 28, Phil. D.)
Capt. F. Peterson, P.S., from assignment to 4th Battalion and assigned to command 4th Battalion, P.S. (March 4, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. W. S. Volkmar, retired, to his home and from active duty. (April 13, War D.)
Chaplain H. A. Brown, U.S.A., retired, from duty at Fort McPherson to his home. (April 13, War D.)
Major Gen. G. W. Goehals, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as Assistant Chief of Staff and as director of the division of purchase, storage and traffic of the General Staff. (March 10, War D.)
Major T. M. Moody, retired, is placed on active military duty at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., as camp adjutant. (March 16, War D.)
First Lieut. A. L. Clark, retired, to his home and from active duty. (April 17, War D.)

PLACED ON D.O.L.

The following officers are placed on the D.O.L. of majors of Infantry: Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, jr., C. F. Bates and W. G. Doane, Inf., N.A. (April 15, War D.)
The following officers are placed on D.O.L. of captains of cavalry: Col. F. W. Mearns, N.A.; Majors B. L. Burch, 9th Cav., and H. W. Baird, P.S. (April 15, War D.)
The following officers are placed on D.O.L. of captains of Field Art.: Majors H. H. Fuller, 11th F.A.; J. McV. Austin, 8th F.A.; B. O'N. Kennedy, 8th F.A.; H. R. Odell, 3d F.A., and C. A. Selleck, 20th F.A. (April 15, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers of N.A. are detailed as members of G.S. Corps for the period of the present emergency: Lieut. Col. W. W. McCammon and Major W. H. Bell. The officers named will repair to Washington for duty. (April 13, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. H. B. Perkins, N.G.U.S., in the service of U.S. from April 12, 1918, is announced, and to provisional depot for corps and Army troops, Spartanburg, S.C., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Field, N.G.U.S., from duty with 102d Engrs. to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 13, War D.)
So much of Par. 202, S.O. 29, War D., Feb. 4, 1918, as states that 2d Lieut. R. H. Rogers, N.G., has accepted a commission in the Av. Sec., S.R.C., is amended so as to read that he has accepted a commission in the Cavalry of the Regular Army. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. B. C. Allin, N.G., is assigned to duty as Engineer sub-depot officer, Camp Logan, Texas. (April 16, War D.)
First Lieut. G. W. Beeler, M.O., N.G., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 16, War D.)
Capt. F. L. Ackerson, Q.M.C., N.G., to Spartanburg, S.C., to constructing Q.M., Camp Wadsworth, for duty. (April 16, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Metcalf, U.S.N.A., to Camp Doniphan, Okla., for duty on efficiency board. (April 13, War D.)
Brig. Gen. W. S. Metcalf, U.S.N.A., is detailed as a member of the efficiency board at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., vice Brig. Gen. O. I. Martin, N.A., hereby relieved. (April 15, War D.)
Brig. Gen. P. E. Pierce, N.A., is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff. He will continue on duty with the War Industries Board until further orders. (April 16, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. D. S. Wetmore, A.G.D., N.A., to duty as permanent camp adjutant, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. R. C. Wygant to Washington, D.C.; Capt. P. B. Hoge to Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. L. L. Shannon to Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Sheridan, Auxiliary Remount Depot 312. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. C. H. Robbins to Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Shelby, Auxiliary Remount Depot 313; 1st Lieut. H. M. Hogan to command of Machine Shop Truck Unit 357; 1st Lieut. J. F. Harvey assigned to Bakery Co. 102, N.G., Camp Hancock, Ga. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: First Lieut. E. F. Kerkhoff; 2d Lieuts. L. B. Lindsay, B. R. English, C. V. Doane, W. H. Eason, C. E. Farr, H. D. Meincke, A. W. Minor, F. H. Kennedy and A. C. Outler. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major C. R. Gow to Boston, Mass.; Capt. S. S. Palmer to Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.; General Hospital 7; Capt. R. W. Armstrong to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. W. Kennard to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Frew to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., with Motor Truck Co. 445; 1st Lieut. A. F. Israel to New Orleans, La. (April 15, War D.)

(Continued on page 1339.)

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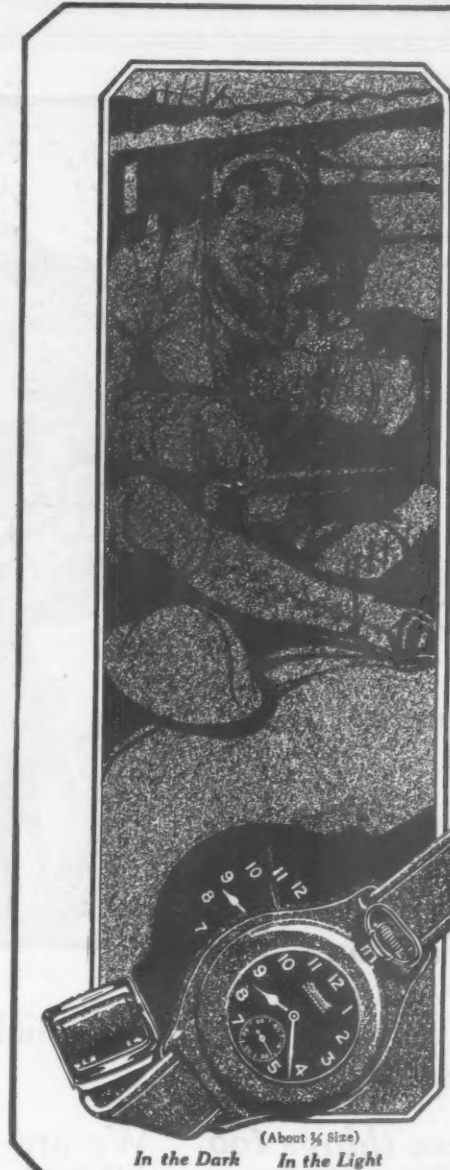
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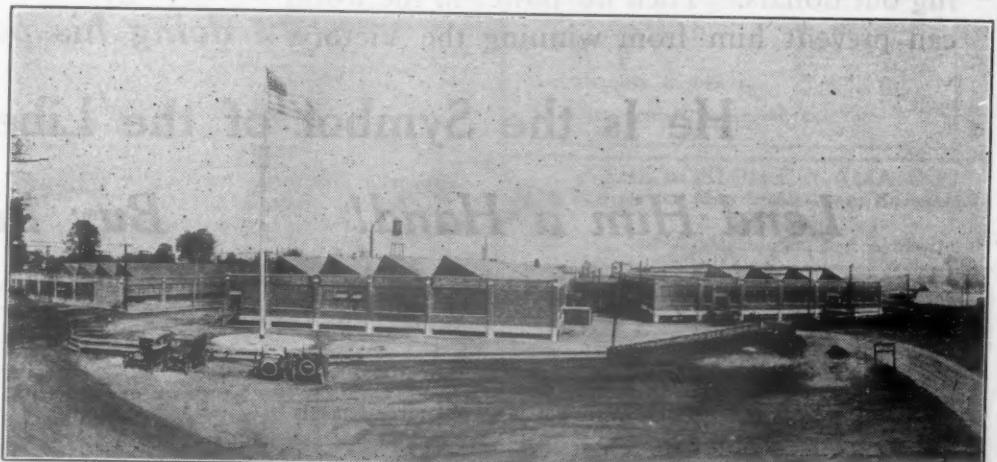
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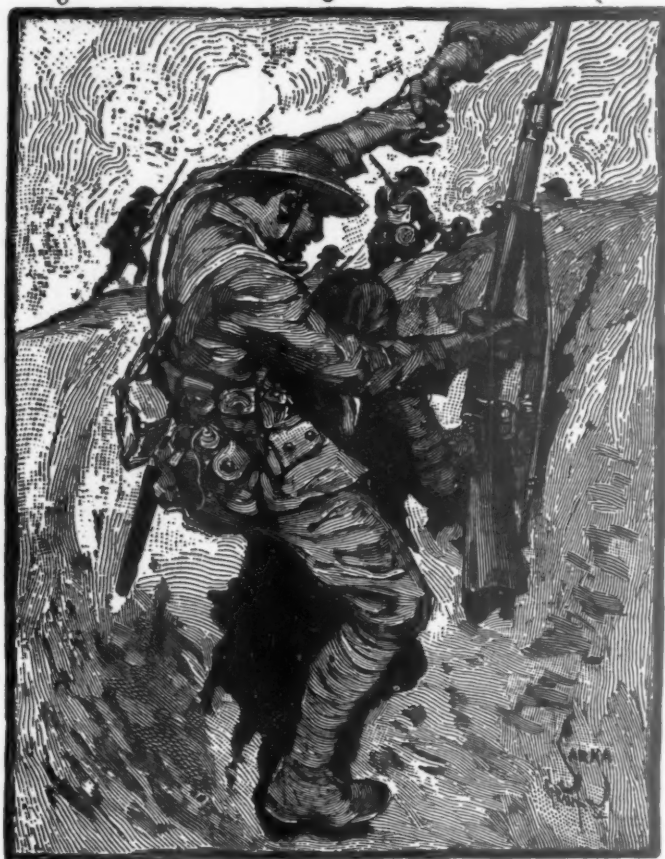
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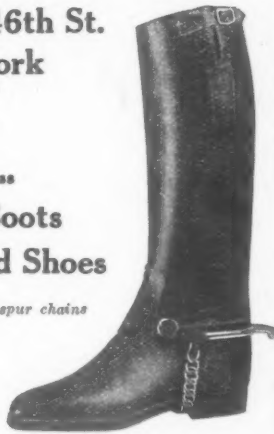
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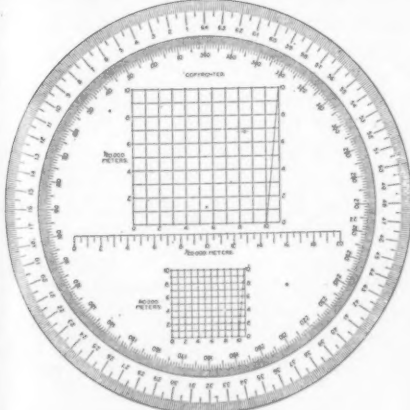
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National Army, Q.M.C., orders—Continued from page 1337.

La., stopping en route at Washington, D.C., and reporting to Capt. W. W. Krag, Q.M.G. office. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty: First Lieut. C. D. Manley, J. Parker and F. H. Henley; 2d Lieut. J. F. Stacy, C. W. Wood and A. L. Swisher. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major W. J. Cameron to Denver, Colo.; Majors H. W. Cramer will assume duty as constructing Q.M. at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., vice Col. F. J. Herman, Q.M.C., N.A., relieved; 2d Lieut. R. C. Price to Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., Motor Truck Co. 482. (April 17, War D.)

The following appointments in the Q.M.C., N.A., with rank from March 18, 1918, are announced:

To be colonels—Lieut. Col. R. C. Marshall, jr., F. M. Gunby, M. J. Whitson, F. Junkersfeld, E. Shelby, J. N. Willcutt, Majors J. H. Alexander, Q.M.C., N.A.; W. J. Barrett, E.R.C.; F. E. Lamphere, Q.M.R.C.; M. A. Brier, Q.M.R.C.

To be lieutenant colonels—Majors P. Betts, 2d, E.R.C.; L. Bush, Q.M.C., N.A.; O. P. Chamberlain, Q.M.C., N.A.; W. Couper, Q.M.R.C.; H. S. Durant, Q.M.R.C.; Capt. C. D. Hartman, Q.M.C.; Majors W. L. Henwood and D. H. Maury, E.R.C.; E. N. Morden, J. N. Penase, W. R. Robert, D. H. Sawyer, E. O. Stockdale, Q.M.R.C.; G. F. D. Trank, E.R.C.; G. B. Walbridge, E.R.C.; F. B. Wheaton, Q.M.R.C.; R. M. White and C. C. Wright, Q.M.C., N.A.

To be majors—Capt. E. Bonner, J. B. Chaffey, W. T. Charles, C. F. Coffin, J. B. Coleman, W. J. Cooper, H. W. Cramer and L. S. Doten, Q.M.R.C.; C. M. Estabrooke, E.R.C.; G. Gibbs, jr., Q.M.R.C.; H. A. Gilbert, Q.M.R.C.; L. H. Harris, E.R.C.; W. B. Hopping, Q.M.R.C.; H. E. Keibon, E.R.C.; L. M. Lang, H. K. Love, H. F. Mayer, H. McConnell, S. L. Nelson, C. W. Noble and O. F. Noss, Q.M.R.C.; O. H. Reeves, E.R.C.; J. G. Stevenson, W. A. Swallow and E. G. Thomas, Q.M.R.C.; G. H. Thompson, Q.M.C., N.A.; L. H. Tripp, Q.M.R.C.; J. R. Werth, E.R.C.; G. A. Withers, O. C. Wyman, Q.M.R.C.

To be captains—Second Lieut. W. B. Ashby, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Austen, E.R.C.; J. B. Corridon, D. E. Davis and E. H. Deets, E.R.C.; D. J. Dunn, Engrs., N.A.; V. M. Eager, S. W. Gahuly, J. A. Gooden, W. S. Hays and P. B. Hoge, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Holleman, jr., 1st Lieut. E. L. Kent, 2d Lieut. R. W. Lindsay, 1st Lieut. G. H. Litchfield, 2d Lieut. F. Loney and W. D. Manick, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Marston, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. R. H. McKinney and 1st Lieut. A. B. Nash, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Nell, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. M. O. Pinkham, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Rhodes, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. D. A. Robinson, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. E. F. Spink, Q.M.C., N.A.; 1st Lieut. D. L. Vaughan, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Woody, Q.M.C., N.A.; 2d Lieut. R. C. Wygant, Q.M.C., N.A. (April 15, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. S. G. Winter, San. C., N.A., to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with Base Hospital 11. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Praneuf, San. C., N.A., to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. C. B. Leedom, San. C., N.A., to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital 10, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. A. S. Crossfield, San. C., N.A., to Lakehurst, N.J., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieutenants of V.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. W. G. Melchiorson to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. Z. Homer to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Torgersen to Deming, N.M. (April 16, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

The following officers from Camp Lee, Va., to Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty: First Lieut. E. F. Bates; 2d Lieut. M. M. Buchanan, D. K. Shepard, W. L. Hinkle, T. J. Giboney, S. L. Leithiser, H. G. Simpson and F. J. Van Lohn. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Kuhns, Engrs., N.A., attached to 29th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

First Lieut. G. V. Steele, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 34th Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. J. Taylor assigned to 604th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Lieut. Col. F. C. Harrington assigned to 603d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison; Major W. L. Kepling assigned to 37th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. J. F. Steers assigned to 22d Engrs., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Capt. C. E. Cate assigned to 45th Engrs., Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Capt. C. E. Black assigned to 55th Engrs., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Elwell, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 55th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. M. Bley, Engrs., N.A., telegraph to the Director of the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Col. E. H. Schulz, Engrs., N.A., from assignment to 109th Engrs. and is assigned to 604th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE SECTION.

First Lieut. P. G. Woodward, Chem. Serv. Sec., N.A., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. J. Huff, Chem. Serv. Sec., N.A., to Princeton, N.J., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. K. B. Lamb, O.D., N.A., is detailed for duty with the fuel and forage section of Q.M. Dept. (April 13, War D.)

INFANTRY.

First Lieut. F. B. Greene, Inf., N.A., to Fort Myer, Va., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty. (April 13, War D.)

Col. R. L. Bush, Inf., N.A. (lieutenant colonel, Inf., Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as colonel, Inf., N.A., only. (April 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. M. Gordon, jr., Inf., N.A. (major, Inf., Reg. Army), is honorably discharged as a lieutenant colonel, N.A., only. (April 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. Walczynski, Inf., N.A., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of Inf., N.A., attached for duty with battalions of Philippine Scouts, as indicated, and will join: First Lieut. E. W. Scovell to 1st Battalion, B. Stafford to 10th Battalion, O. Maclean to 4th Battalion, H. W. Bosworth to 6th Battalion, D. Taylor to 8th Battalion. (Feb. 21, Phil. D.)

Officers detailed as members of General Staff Corps for the present emergency: Col. F. B. Watson and Lieut. Col. P. M. Goodrich, Inf., N.A. They will repair to Washington for duty. (April 16, War D.)

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Capt. I. E. Kentner, 308th M.G. Battln., N.A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 16, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY AND OFFICERS RESERVE. VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. J. A. Powell, N.A., to Washington, D.C., Gen. Staff, for duty. (April 13, War D.)

The following officers, graduates of the schools of military aeronautics, will proceed to following places for flying training: First Lieut. W. Rawson, Inf. B.C., and 2d Lieut. L. J. Bowman, 11th Inf., to Rockwell Field, Cal.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Mason, Inf. R.C., and 2d Lieut. B. W. Bullock, 155d Inf., and P. V. Mahary, Inf. R.C., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. F. Kane, Av. Sec. S.R.C., to Hazelhurst Field, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. P. Wooley, jr., and 2d Lieut. A. H. Smith and O. F. Weeden, jr., Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Hazelhurst Field, N.Y. (April 13, War D.)

Officers from duty at Camp Lee, Va., and assigned to Engineer replacement troops, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. J. A. Cannon, J. T. Rice, J. D. Durney, W. T. Huber, E. H. Nicholson, H. J. Dean, A. O. Horton, jr., H. J. King, E. A. Luney, 1st Lieut. O. A. Maurer, D. D. McConnell, P. C. Painter, A. B. Reynolds, L. L. Stanley, H. W. Lamb and F. M. House, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Angier, Engrs., N.A.; E. I. Bryan, Engrs., N.A.; D. L. Carmody, E.R.C.; L. P. Collins, R. E. Colvin, A. L. Eubank, E. E. Finch, C. J. Frankel, R. L. Frew, R. H. Gilliland, L. O. Hall, W. F. Hastett, A. L. Kelley, L. I. Loomis, R. W. Leisels, G. L. McCoy, L. O. Mohr, C. M. Miller, H. J. Rile, J. Roesser, jr., W. J. Shea, E. B. Snyder, W. A. Stacey, H. A. Tyson, G. W. Varnum and W. O. Halbert, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

(Continued on page 1340.)



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C. W. Scott, S. W. Long, H. H. Pierce, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 63d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. G. M. F. Randolph, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Black, H. A. Fudge, 2d Lieut. E. F. Vucin, W. M. Wilson, C. A. Higgins, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 61st Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. E. M. Anderson, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Brodie, Engrs., N.A.; H. L. Clarge, E.R.C.; 2d Lieut. H. G. Wild, R. S. Solliet, W. E. Barnes, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 48th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. L. W. Crehore, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. O. A. Dielman, A. H. Douglas, 2d Lieut. N. R. Hunter, Engrs., N.A.; C. F. Nimmo, E.R.C. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 62d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. A. R. Erskine, W. P. Hews, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. J. J. McLaughlin, P. F. Quinlan, Jr., C. L. Sherman, 2d Lieut. W. J. Massa, R. T. Smalley, F. W. Spalding, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. Ral Parr, Q.M.R.C., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with Auxiliary Remount Depot 804. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to places indicated for duty: Capt. R. A. Baxter, Depot 319, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. H. Kendrick, Depot 308, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. W. P. Little, Depot 301, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. P. Lorillard, Jr., Depot 318, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. R. F. Smith, Jr., Depot 320, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Capt. St. C. Street, Depot 302, Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. O. Benson and S. N. Goodman to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. B. Allen to Camp Beauregard, La., Auxiliary Remount Depot 814. (April 15, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: R. G. Jenks to officer in charge of Construction Division; W. J. Foster to New York, N.Y.; J. H. Christie to Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Brennan to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. E. Rossiter to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty with Base Hospital 59: Major I. Abell; Capt. A. W. Davis, H. E. Prather and T. Price. (War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. W. Moir to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; J. B. Jameson to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, with Base Hospital 59; R. H. Hopkins and T. W. Phillips to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, with Base Hospital 44. (April 12, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Replacement Hospital A: Major W. H. Bishop; Capt. D. Haggard; Major J. H. Lawson; Capt. E. P. Bledsoe and C. H. Gallagher; 1st Lieut. F. S. Chambers, W. C. Gentry, W. L. Griffin, P. H. Hynes, R. G. Lovelady and F. A. Phillips; Capt. H. M. Larson, R. J. Lynch, A. D. McConachie, G. F. Gracey, M. Seymour and W. A. Stearns; 1st Lieut. G. C. Brunelle, G. H. Dalton, B. C. Russell, J. D. Sherrill, L. W. Grove, J. L. Kelliher, E. King, W. E. Lester and J. W. Price, Jr. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: Major S. E. Cruise; Capt. E. F. Murray; 1st Lieut. F. L. Abernathy, E. L. Davis, G. C. Gambrell, J. A. Grider, W. N. Rogers, S. D. Snow, G. W. Tilly and E. C. Wood. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty: First Lieut. H. F. Oht and G. C. Stimpson. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty: First Lieut. J. H. Grimes, L. B. Hatch, L. C. S. Haynes, F. E. Jameson, A. J. Kaiser, L. L. Marriott, V. N. Nichols, J. O'Brien, Jr., C. Payne, W. C. Pontius, L. Rose, V. B. Sigler and L. O. Smith. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty with 45th Engrs.: First Lieut. J. L. Bellotti, W. R. Deemer, M. L. Pipes and F. K. Vass. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. T. Fort to Edgewood, Md.; Major G. A. Renn to C.G., at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Major A. S. Moore to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. R. H. Bolling assigned with Av. Sec., S.C. Arcadia, Charleston Field 1; Capt. W. C. Meador to Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. G. H. Pendleton to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Capt. O. N. Meland to C.G., Hospital Train 1, Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. A. H. Reinsteint to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; Capt. J. Bryant to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital; Capt. B. F. Lehman and T. C. Holloway to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Replacement Hospital A; 1st Lieut. J. S. Coyce to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, with Base Hospital 42; 1st Lieut. L. C. Frost to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; 1st Lieut. L. C. Rosenberg to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. E. Van Kleeck to Williamsbridge, N.Y., General Hospital 1; 1st Lieut. T. G. Miller to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. J. M. Morris to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Gaarde to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. W. P. Miller to Edgewood, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Smith to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; 1st Lieut. O. H. P. Pepper to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. J. C. Rogers to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Replacement Hospital A; 1st Lieut. B. V. McDermott to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. P. A. Kibbo to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. O. House to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. (April 13, War D.)

Major T. W. Hastings, M.R.C., to Takoma Park, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment. (April 13, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. M. Read to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. G. C. H. Burns to Charlotte, N.C.; Capt. C. H. Parker to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. J. S. Turberville to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. A. A. Ankenbrandt to Fort Adams, R.I., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Capt. J. G. Hathaway to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. D. L. Humfrville to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont; 1st Lieut. O. H. Manlove, Jr., to Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. W. E. M. Devers to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Drake to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. J. D. Holston to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lieut. B. J. Samsbury to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., with 39th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. M. A. Francoz to Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Worthington to Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Institute of Technology; 1st Lieut. N. D. Garney to Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. G. Rigau to San Juan, P.R., on May 15, 1918. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty with Engr. Service Battalions: First Lieut. H. D. Berryman, H. M. Daniel and E. Bush. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. C. D. Pedrick, C. M. Thomas and G. S. Vaughan; 1st Lieut. C. N. Brosius, H. F. J. Buettner, S. C. Dowds, B. D. Hart, N. D. C. Lewis, G. Mantling, H. J. Owens, A. D. Parson, H. E. Shaver, B. F. Slobodien, A. L. Smith, E. Snowden, E. Spicer, J. DeR. Stewart, L. H. Stout, F. A. Stove and J. H. Winslow. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to C.O. for duty with Hospital Train 3: First Lieut. P. C. Bjorneby and J. T. Riess. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty: Capt. O. B. Chandler and 1st Lieut. F. R. Ruff. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. B. Delatour to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major B. Ferguson to Fort Bliss, Texas, 15th Cav. Div.; Major W. F. English and 1st Lieut. C. E. Strain to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Capt. S. Q. Elmore to Monterey, Cal., 301st Cav.; Capt. R. B. Harkness to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 165th Field Art. Brigade; Capt. F. Cary to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. M. B. Hughes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Hubbard to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lieut. E. R. Schmidt to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, with Base Hospital 11; 1st Lieut. F. B. Harrington to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. B. B. McGee to Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 165th Field Art. Brigade; 1st Lieut. A. J. Weiger to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. D. M. Blizard. (Continued on page 1342.)

Various, National Army and Officers' Reserve—Continued from page 1339.

Officers attached to 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. P. Waller and H. O. Tunis, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Holverscheid, M. M. Lutz, 2d Lieut. L. L. Leighton and A. R. Hawkins, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers assigned to 303d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. W. R. McGeachin, H. B. Martin, 1st Lieut. D. S. Sammis, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Stephens,

Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Weaver, W. Summers, J. H. Thomas, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 60th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. C. B. Smith, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. H. K. Jackson, L. M. Levine, Engrs., N.A.; 2d Lieut. J. Marshall, W. A. Orth, M. E. Roberts, Engrs., N.A. (April 16, War D.)

Officers attached to 44th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. H. Swenholt, E.R.C.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Muller, Engrs., N.A.; H. W. Marlow, C. H. Ray, 2d Lieut.

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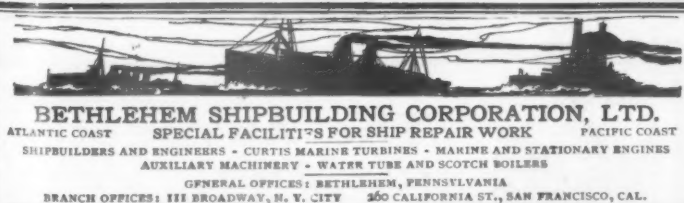
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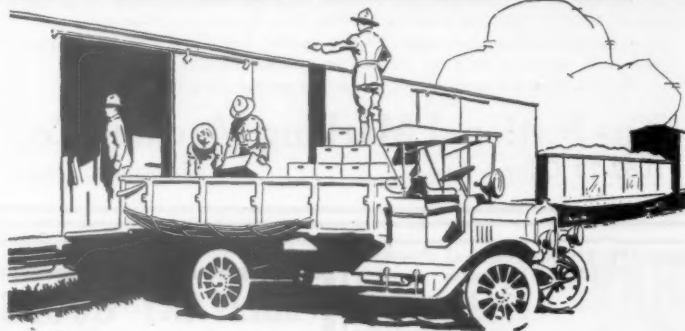
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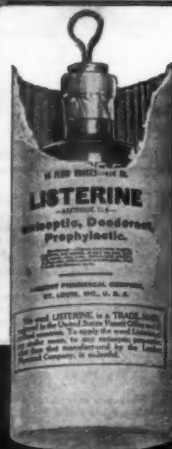
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